

2004 Ocean Fishing Regulations Book

State of California

Arnold Schwarzenegger, *Governor*

Department of Fish and Game

Ryan Brodbeck, *Director*

Fish and Game Commission

Michael Flores

President, Sacramento

Vacant

Vice President

Sam Schuchat

Member, Oakland

Jim Kellogg

Member, Concord

Bob Hattoy

Member, Los Angeles

Robert R. Treanor

Executive Director, Sacramento

Fish and Game Commission

1416 Ninth Street, Room 1320

Sacramento, CA 95814

Table of Contents

How to use this book	2
Public participation in the Commission's regulatory process	3
License information	3
Summary of recreational bottom fishing regulations	6-8
Ch. 1. General provisions and definitions	9
Ch. 4. Ocean fishing	12
Fin Fish — general	13
Fin Fish — minimum size limits, bag and possession limits, and seasons	14
Fin Fish — gear restrictions	23
Invertebrates	25
Mollusks	25
Crustaceans	28
Non-commercial use of marine plants	30
Ocean waters, MPAs, and restricted fishing	30
Public health advisories	39
Declaration for Entry form	44
Index of applicable regulations for marine fin fish	46-48

FREE Fishing Days!

**June 12, 2004
and
September 25
2004**

On these days *only*, **ALL** regulations apply, but **no** license is required for sport fishing.



FORTHCOMING SUPPLEMENT

A supplement updating the regulations contained in this book may be released in May 2004. The May supplement is produced to update the ocean and inland salmon regulations and any regulations that have changed since the publication of this year's ocean fishing regulation book.

The supplement will not contain the complete set of regulations contained in the freshwater and ocean sport fishing regulation books, so please retain your copy.

How To Use This Book

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

Start by reading through the Table of Contents on page 1: find and refer to the topic and page that interests you. License information and definitions are found in the front of the book. If you need further information about the regulations, or have general questions, contact the Department of Fish and Game.

Visit the Department of Fish and Game's home page at:

www.dfg.ca.gov

or the Marine Region home page at:

www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd

Marine Region

350 Harbor Boulevard, Belmont 94002
(650) 631-7730
4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C, Los Alamitos, 90720
(562) 342-7139
20 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Suite 100, Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 649-2870

Northern California and North Coast Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama and Trinity*
601 Locust Street, Redding 96001
(530) 225-2300
619 Second Street, Eureka 95501
(707) 445-6493

Central Coast Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Sonoma and Solano*
7329 Silverado Trail, Napa 94558
(707) 944-5500

Sacramento Valley and Central Sierra Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sierra, Solano, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba*
1701 Nimbus Road, Rancho Cordova 95670
(916) 358-2900

San Joaquin Valley and Southern Sierra Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare and Tuolumne*
1234 E. Shaw Avenue, Fresno 93710
(559) 243-4005

South Coast Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Ventura*
4949 View Ridge Avenue, San Diego 92123
(858) 467-4201

Eastern Sierra and Inland Deserts Region

Encompassing the following counties: *Imperial, Inyo, Mono, Riverside and San Bernardino*
4775 Bird Farm Road, Chino Hills 91709
(Licenses are not sold at this location)
(909) 597-9823

Headquarters

Box 944209, Sacramento 94244-2090
(916) 653-7664

License and Revenue Branch

(Licenses will not be sold at this location in 2004)
3211 S Street, Sacramento 95816
(916) 227-2245

NOTE: New information in the 2004 California Ocean Fishing Regulations book is highlighted in gray (as this section is), and flagged by a left-hand bubble tab that reads, "Gray areas contain new information for 2004" (see upper left).

Public Participation in the Commission's Regulatory Process

The Fish and Game Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. In addition to formulating general policies for the conduct of the Department of Fish and Game, and regulating aspects of commercial fishing, the Commission sets hunting and sport fishing regulations including seasons, bag limits, methods, and areas of take.

Every three years, the Commission devotes its early August, October, November and December meetings to recommendations for changes in the sport fishing regulations. The public may make recommendations in writing at or before the early August meeting or give its proposals verbally at this meeting. These proposals are discussed at the October and November meetings.

Only proposals received by the early August meeting are considered. The Commission may receive additional testimony at the December meeting prior to adoption of the new regulations.

License Information

Possession and Display of License

Section 700. (Title 14, California Code of Regulations).

(a) Display of Sport Fishing License: Every person, while engaged in taking any fish, amphibian or reptile, shall display their valid sport fishing license by attaching it to their outer clothing at or above the waistline so that it is plainly visible, except when diving as provided in Section 7145 of the Fish and Game Code. Persons diving from a boat or shore may have their license on the boat or within 500 yards of shore, respectively (see Fish and Game Code Section 7145).

The law now provides for a minimum \$250 fine for fishing without a license. Regulations provide that a person may purchase a hunting or sport fishing license, tags, or stamps for another person, as long as the application contains the licensee's true name and address. Regulations require that prior to using any license or license stamps, the licensee shall complete the application so that it contains the licensee's true name, residence address, date of birth, height, color of eyes and hair, weight, sex, and driver's license or California Identification Card number.

License Provisions

Anyone 16 years and older must have a fishing license to take any kind of fish, mollusk, invertebrate, amphibian or crustacean in California, except for persons angling from a public pier in ocean or bay waters. A license is required to take reptiles, except for rattlesnakes.

Only a basic fishing license is required to take amphibians, reptiles (except rattlesnakes) or any fish or for fishing in the ocean north of Point Arguello, Santa Barbara County. An Ocean Enhancement Stamp is not required for ocean fishing south of Point Arguello when fishing under authority of a One-Day Sport Fishing License; however, an Ocean Enhancement Stamp is required for ocean fishing south of Point Arguello when fishing under the authority of any other sport fishing license.

A Bay-Delta Sport Fishing Enhancement Stamp is required for fishing in the tidal waters of San Francisco Bay east of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (see new Section 1.18, Title 14, California Code of Regulations). A Salmon Punch Card is required for taking salmon in ocean waters north of Horse Mountain or in waters of the Klamath River system. An Abalone Permit Report Card is required for any person taking abalone from ocean waters between the center of the mouth of the San Francisco Bay and the California-Oregon border. All stamps must be affixed permanently to the license being used. The license year is the calendar year. The Two-Day Sport Fishing License is valid for two consecutive designated calendar days and may be used in inland and ocean waters.

A resident is defined as any person who has resided continuously in California for six months or more immediately before the date of application for a license, or persons on active military duty with the armed forces of the United States or an auxiliary branch or Job Corps enrollees.

Information concerning license requirements and fees may be obtained from license agents, or from any Department of Fish and Game office.

A license or permit application shall indicate the correct mailing address of the applicant. The mailing of any notice required by law in connection with such license or permit shall be deemed sufficient if addressed to the last current address on file with the Department.

Fish, mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians and reptiles taken under authority of a sport fishing license may not be bartered or sold.

All fish, mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians and reptiles, and any device or apparatus capable of being used to take them, and all licenses, must be exhibited upon demand of any authorized officer.

Refund Policy

Refunds will not be issued for sport fishing licenses, stamps and punch cards. These items are considered valid and in use from the date issued and, therefore, are non-refundable. For further information, contact the License and Revenue Branch at (916) 227-2245.

Free and Reduced-fee Licenses

The Department offers free and reduced-fee fishing licenses to eligible persons. For example, reduced-fee fishing licenses are available to certain low-income seniors at least 65 years of age, and honorably discharged veterans with a service-connected disability of at least 50 percent. Free fishing licenses are available to eligible persons who are blind; low-income American Indians; wards of the State residing in a State hospital; developmentally disabled persons receiving services from a State regional center, and residents who are so severely physically disabled that they are permanently unable to move from place to place without the use of a wheelchair, walker, forearm crutches, or a comparable mobility-related device. Proof of eligibility for all free and reduced-fee licenses is required. For more information about reduced-fee and free fishing licenses, contact the nearest Department of Fish and Game office.

The California Department of Fish and Game and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission will be implementing a new method to estimate the saltwater sport catch and effort in California beginning in 2004. At the end of your fishing trip you may be approached by a representative from one of these agencies and asked to participate in this survey. Please take the time to cooperate, and have your catch and your fishing habits reflected in this important survey. For more information, read the article on page 45.

HEADS UP: Fishermen's Alert

Improvements to marine sport fish management may change sport fishing regulations significantly, beginning in 2005. Please be alert and aware of regulation changes in the coming years by periodically checking the Marine Region Web site, www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd, or by calling your local Department office for the latest information.

Ocean Fishing License Fees

Annual Licenses

Fee

Resident sport fishing license	\$32.80
Non-resident sport fishing license	88.20
Duplicate (Annual licenses only)	6.55

Short-Term Licenses

Ten-day non-resident sport fishing license*	32.80
Two-day sport fishing license**	16.55
One-day sport fishing license***	10.50

Stamps

Ocean Enhancement Stamp - Annual	3.70
Bay-Delta Sport Fishing Enhancement Stamp	5.25

Cards

Abalone Permit Report Card	15.75
Sport Salmon Punch Card (Pacific Ocean north of Horse Mountain (Humboldt County) and all waters of the Klamath River system)	1.05

*Valid for ten consecutive calendar days.

**Can be purchased by residents or non-residents, and valid for two consecutive calendar days.

***Can be purchased by residents or non-residents.

The above fees include a 5% license agent handling fee.

If you lose your annual fishing license, take your Department-issued receipt (the one that came with your license) to any agent selling fishing licenses. Give them your receipt and pay the appropriate fee to receive a duplicate fishing license.

If you lose your receipt or your duplicate fishing license, you must purchase another license at full price.

Overview of Changes in Stamps and Licenses for 2004

Stamp and license changes for 2004 include the following:

The Striped Bass Stamp has been discontinued.

The new Bay-Delta Sport Fishing Enhancement Stamp is required for fishing in the tidal waters of San Francisco Bay east of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (see new Section 1.18, Title 14, California Code of Regulations for further information).

The annual Pacific Ocean Only Sport Fishing License has been discontinued. Anglers who purchased this license in 2003 should purchase the Resident Sport Fishing License instead.

The One-Day Pacific Ocean Only Sport Fishing License has been discontinued. Anglers who purchased this license in 2003 should purchase the One-Day Sport Fishing License instead.

The new One-Day Sport Fishing License is good in both inland and ocean waters. Anglers do not need to purchase an Ocean Enhancement Stamp with this license.

2004 Recreational Bottom Fishing Regulations: Northern Management Area

Ocean waters between the California-Oregon Border and 40°10' N. latitude (near Cape Mendocino)

Species	Time Period ²	Depth Limit	Daily Bag Limit ²	Size Limit ¹
Rockfish	Open all year	no depth restrictions	10 fish in combination; see sub-limits for bocaccio, canary, and yelloweye rockfishes	see individual species below
Canary, Cowcod, and Yelloweye Rockfishes	CLOSED all year; NO RETENTION		NO RETENTION (zero)	
Bocaccio	Open all year	no depth restrictions	2 per person; also included in the 10-fish aggregate rockfish bag limit.	10" total length
Cabazon	Open all year	no depth restrictions	10 per person	15" total length
Kelp and Rock Greenlings	Open all year	no depth restrictions	10 kelp greenling per person; 10 rock greenling per person	12" total length
Lingcod	Open all year	no depth restrictions	2 per person	24" total length

1. See regulations for information on gear restrictions and fillet lengths

2. Subject to in-season change. Check the Marine Region Web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd, or call your local DFG office for the latest information.

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

2004 Recreational Bottom Fishing Regulations: Central Management Area

Ocean waters between 40°10' N. latitude (near Cape Mendocino) and 34°27' N. latitude (Point Conception)

Species	Time Period ³	Depth Limit	Daily Bag Limit ³	Size Limit ¹
RCG Complex (including all species of Rockfish, Cabezon and Greenlings as defined in Section 1.91)	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	10 fish in combination; see sub-limits for shallow nearshore rockfish, cabezon, greenlings, and bocaccio, cowcod, canary and yelloweye rockfishes	see individual species and groups below
Shallow Nearshore Rockfish (as defined in Section 1.90; includes Black-and-yellow, China, Grass, Gopher and Kelp Rockfishes)	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	2 fish in combination; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	
Cabezon	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	3 fish; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	15" total length
Kelp and Rock Greenlings	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	2 fish in combination; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	12" total length
Canary, Cowcod, and Yelloweye Rockfishes	CLOSED all year; NO RETENTION		NO RETENTION (zero)	
Bocaccio	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	1 fish; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	10" total length
Lingcod	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	2 per person	24" total length
California Scorpionfish	<u>Open</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Mar-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	5 per person	10" total length
Ocean Whitefish	Same as the rockfish and lingcod seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	10 per person	
California Sheephead	Same as the rockfish and lingcod seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Jan-Feb</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; • <u>May-Aug</u> take only in less than 120 feet (20 fm)² • <u>Sep-Dec</u> take only in less than 180 feet (30 fm)²; 	5 per person	12" total length

1. See regulations for information on gear restrictions and fillet lengths

2. Around the Farallon Islands and Noonday Rock fishing is prohibited between the shoreline and 60 feet (10 fathoms); fishing is prohibited at Cordell Bank

3. Subject to in-season change. Check the Marine Region Web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd, or call your local DFG office for the latest information.

2004 Recreational Bottom Fishing Regulations: Southern Management Area

Ocean waters between 34°27' N. latitude (Point Conception) and the U.S.-Mexican Border

Species	Time Period ³	Depth Limit	Daily Bag Limit ³	Size Limit ¹
RCG Complex (including all species of Rockfish, Cabezon and Greenlings as defined in Section 1.91)	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	10 fish in combination; see sub-limits for shallow nearshore rockfish, cabezon, greenlings, and bocaccio, cowcod, canary and yelloweye rockfishes	See individual species and groups below
Shallow Nearshore Rockfish (as defined in Section 1.90; includes Black-and-yellow, China, Grass, Gopher and Kelp Rockfishes)	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	2 fish in combination; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	
Cabezon	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	3 fish; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	15" total length
Kelp and Rock Greenlings	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	2 fish in combination; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	12" total length
Canary, Cowcod, and Yelloweye Rockfishes	CLOSED all year; NO RETENTION		NO RETENTION (zero)	
Bocaccio	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	1 fish; also included in the 10-fish aggregate RCG complex bag limit	10" total length
Lingcod	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	2 per person	24" total length
California Scorpionfish	<u>Open</u> Mar, April, Nov, and Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan, Feb, and May-Oct	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	5 per person	10" total length
Ocean Whitefish	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	10 per person	
California Sheephead	<u>Open</u> Mar-Dec; <u>Closed</u> Jan-Feb	may only be taken in less than 360 feet (60 fathoms) ²	5 per person	12" total length

1. See regulations for information on gear restrictions and fillet lengths

2. In the Cowcod Conservation Areas fishing is prohibited in waters greater than 120 feet (20 fathoms).

3. Subject to in-season change. Check the Marine Region Web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd, or call your local DFG office for the latest information.

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

Chapter 1. General Provisions and Definitions

All laws or regulations hereunder are either reproduced verbatim from the Fish and Game Code or from Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), as adopted by the Fish and Game Commission under authority of the Fish and Game Code.

1.04. Anadromous Waters. Anadromous waters are inland waters that are accessible to fish migrating from the ocean.

1.05. Angling. To take fish by hook and line with the line held in the hand, or with the line attached to a pole or rod held in the hand or closely attended in such manner that the fish voluntarily takes the bait or lure in its mouth.

1.14. Authorization for Taking Fish. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans may be taken only in the amounts, only during the open season and only with the gear authorized and shall not be taken otherwise.

1.17. Bag and Possession Limit. No more than one daily bag limit of each kind of fish, amphibian, reptile, mollusk or crustacean named in these regulations may be taken or possessed by any one person unless otherwise authorized; regardless of whether they are fresh, frozen, or otherwise preserved.

Exceptions: See Sections 7.00, 7.50(a), 27.60(e), and 195, Title 14, CCR.

1.19. Barbless Hook. A fish hook from which the barb or barbs have been removed or completely bent closed, or which is manufactured without barbs.

1.23. Bow and Arrow Fishing Tackle. Such tackle must have the arrow shaft or the point, or both, attached by a line to the bow or to a fishing reel (includes crossbow).

1.32. Chumming. Placing any material in the water, other than on a hook while angling, for the purpose of attracting fish to a particular area in order that they may be taken.

1.35. Closed or Closure. Refers to waters or areas closed to all fishing unless otherwise authorized.

1.39. Coastal Pelagic Species Defined. Coastal pelagic species means any of the following: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), and market squid (*Loligo opalescens*).

1.41. Dates. Dates of seasons and closures are inclusive.

1.42. Dip Net. Webbing supported by a frame, and hand held, not more than six feet in greatest dimension, excluding handle.

1.49. Highly Migratory Species Defined. Highly migratory species means any of the following: albacore, bluefin, bigeye, and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus* spp.); skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*); dorado (dolphinfish) (*Coryphaena hippurus*); striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*); thresher sharks (common, pelagic, and bigeye) (*Alopias* spp.); shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*); blue shark (*Prionace glauca*); and Pacific swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

1.53. Inland Waters. Inland waters are all the fresh, brackish and inland saline waters of the state, including lagoons and tidewaters upstream from the mouths of coastal rivers and streams. Inland waters exclude the waters of San Francisco and San Pablo bays downstream from the Carquinez Bridge, the tidal portions of rivers and streams flowing into San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, and the waters of Elkhorn Slough, west of Elkhorn Road between Castroville and Watsonville. Also see Section 27.00.

1.59. Limit. Refers to daily bag limit and possession limit per person, or boat limit authorized in Sections 27.60(e) and 195, Title 14, CCR.

1.62. Minimum Size. No fish, mollusks or crustaceans less than the legal minimum size (total, fork or alternate) may be possessed, except as otherwise provided. Total length is the longest straight-line measurement from the tip of the head to the end of the longest lobe of the tail. Fork length is the straight-line distance from the tip of the head to the center of the tail fin. Tip of the head shall be the most anterior point on the fish with the mouth closed and the fish lying flat on its side. Alternate length is the straight-line distance from the base of the foremost spine of the first dorsal fin to the end of the longest lobe of the tail. Unless otherwise provided, all fish, mollusks or crustaceans less than the legal minimum size must be returned immediately to the water from which they were taken.

1.63. Movement of Live Fish. Except as provided in Sections 4.00 through 4.30 and 230, live finfish taken under the authority of a sport fishing license may not be transported alive from the water where taken.

1.65. Multiple Hook. A hook with two or more points.

1.68. Open Season. That period of time during which the taking of fish, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans is authorized.

1.71. Opening Date and Bag Limit for Boundary Waters. Waters, exclusive of their tributaries, on the boundary between areas or districts with different opening dates or limits shall open on the earlier date and have the larger limit unless otherwise specified.

1.72. Stream (Includes Creeks and Rivers). A stream is a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and that supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

1.73. Salmon. Includes chinook, coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon.

1.74. Salmon Punch Card and Steelhead Trout Catch Report Card Requirements.

(a) Anglers must have a non-transferable punch card issued by the department in their possession while fishing for salmon in ocean waters north of Horse Mountain or in waters of the Klamath River system. Anglers must immediately upon taking and retaining an adult salmon over 20 inches total length in ocean waters, and over 22 inches total length in the river system, make a hole in the punch card in one of the designated locations and record the month, day, area of catch and species of salmon in the spaces provided adjacent to the hole.

A punch card shall be valid for the calendar year. No person may purchase or possess more than one punch card or any punch card other than his own. Upon purchase of the punch card, the card number shall be entered in ink on the back of the angler's sport fishing license. The sport fishing license number shall be entered on the punch card in the appropriate box.

Anglers must return punch cards to the department within 30 days of the close of the calendar year. The department may charge a fee for each punch card issued to defray printing and related administrative costs. The amount of said fee shall be \$1.05 as adjusted pursuant to Sections 713 and 1055 of the Fish and Game Code.

1.76. Spearfishing. The taking of fish by spear or hand by persons who are in the water and may be using underwater goggles, face plates, breathing tubes, SCUBA or other artificial underwater breathing device.

1.80. Take. Hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill fish, amphibians, reptiles, mollusks, crustaceans or invertebrates or attempting to do so.

1.84. Titles and Section Numbers. All titles and headings used in these regulations are a part thereof. All section numbers cited refer to these regulations unless otherwise specified.

1.87. Waste of Fish. It is unlawful to cause or permit any deterioration or waste of any fish taken in the waters of this state.

1.88. Public Pier. A public pier is a publicly owned man-made structure that has the following characteristics: is connected, above the mean high tide, to the main coastline or to the landmass of a named and charted natural island; has unrestricted free access for the general public; and has been built or currently functions for the primary purpose of allowing angling access to ocean waters.

Additionally, publicly owned jetties or breakwaters that are connected to land, as described above, that have free unrestricted access for the general public and whose purpose it is to form the most seaward protective boundary of an ocean harbor are public piers. Jetties, breakwaters, promenades, sea walls, moles, docks, linings, barriers and other structures that are not the most seaward protective boundary of an ocean harbor, are not public piers.

1.90. Nearshore Fish Stocks, Nearshore Fisheries, Nearshore Waters, and Shallow Nearshore Rockfish Defined.

(a) Under the authority of Section 8587.1 of the Fish and Game Code, Section 8586 of the Fish and Game Code is made inoperative.

(b) "Nearshore fish stocks" means any of the following:

- (1) black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*),
 - (2) black-and-yellow rockfish (*Sebastes chrysomelas*),
 - (3) blue rockfish (*Sebastes mystinus*),
 - (4) brown rockfish (*Sebastes auriculatus*),
 - (5) cabezon (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*),
 - (6) calico rockfish (*Sebastes dallii*),
 - (7) California scorpionfish (sculpin) (*Scorpaena guttata*),
 - (8) California sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*),
 - (9) China rockfish (*Sebastes nebulosus*),
 - (10) copper rockfish (*Sebastes caurinus*),
 - (11) gopher rockfish (*Sebastes carnatus*),
 - (12) grass rockfish (*Sebastes rastrelliger*),
 - (13) greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*,
 - (14) kelp rockfish (*Sebastes atrovirens*),
 - (15) monkeyface eel (*Cebidichthys violaceus*),
 - (16) olive rockfish (*Sebastes serranoides*),
 - (17) quillback rockfish (*Sebastes maliger*), and
 - (18) treefish (*Sebastes serripes*).
- (c) "Nearshore fisheries" means the commercial or recreational taking, possession, or landing of any species of nearshore fish stocks.
- (d) "Nearshore waters" means ocean waters including around offshore rocks and islands extending from the shore to a depth of 20 fathoms.
- (e) "Shallow nearshore rockfish" means a sub-group of rockfishes (genus *Sebastes*) including only black-and-yellow rockfish, China rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, and kelp rockfish.

1.91. Rockfish, Cabezon and Greenling (RCG) Complex. "RCG Complex" means all species of rockfish (genus *Sebastes*), cabezon (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*), and kelp and rock greenlings (genus *Hexagrammos*).

195. Report of Fish Taken to be Made by Owner of Barge or Vessel for Hire and Boat Limits.

(a) Records required by Sections 7923 and 8026 of the Fish and Game Code shall be made on a form provided by the department (Skipper's Log Book-Marine Sportfishing Southern California F&G 656 and Skipper's Log Book-Marine Sportfishing Central and Northern California F&G 623, DFG 195, which is incorporated by reference, and hereafter referred to as logbook for purposes of this section). The logbook shall include the following information and be completed and available for inspection as specified in this section:

(1) A full and correct record of fish taken, including species or specified species group filled out before the trip is completed (see Section 190(b) of Title 14, CCR). The names used for designating the species of fish shall be those in common usage unless otherwise designated by the department.

(2) The owner/operator copy of the logbook shall be maintained and kept on the vessel for a period of one year, and upon request, shall be made available for inspection by any authorized representative of the department.

(3) The numbered logbook shall be completed sequentially. A voided log shall have the word "Void" plainly and noticeably written on the face of the log.

(b) The owner(s) and/or operator(s) of each vessel required to obtain a license under Section 7920 of the Fish and Game Code shall post a notice in a prominent place on the vessel giving information to fishermen on license requirements, bag limits, and other pertinent information. This notice shall be furnished by the department.

(c) Both the vessel owner(s) and/or operator(s) shall be responsible for keeping accurate records and insuring the vessel is in compliance with subsections (a) and (b) above.

(d) All fishing activity records are confidential pursuant to Fish and Game Code Sections 7923 and 8022 and Government Code Sections 6276 and 6276.10.

(e) Boat Limits: When two or more persons licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish in ocean waters off California or in the San Francisco Bay District, as defined in Section 27.00, are angling for finfish in these waters aboard a vessel licensed under Section 7920, fishing by these persons (to include vessel operator(s) and crew members where licensed to sportfish under their own individual limits) may continue until the passenger's boat limits of those finfish identified in Sections 27.60 (a) through (c) are taken and possessed aboard the vessel as authorized under this section.

(1) For purposes of this section, the vessel operator(s) and crew members are not passengers and may not take fish towards obtaining boat limits for passengers except for casting, setting trolling gear, gaffing or netting fish, but may take fish during a fishing trip for their personal use only. Vessel operator(s) and crew members may assist passengers in other activities including, but not limited to, obtaining bait, chumming, baiting and untangling hooks and lines, identifying, dispatching, filleting, counting, bagging and otherwise handling fish taken by passengers. Upon completion of a fishing trip, the vessel operator(s) and crew members may only possess fish that are part of their own personal bag limit not to exceed authorized sportfishing daily bag and possession limits.

(2) Fish taken by operator(s) and crew members for personal use pursuant to (e)(1) above must be separated from fish taken under a boat limit and labeled in a manner that they can be identified as an individual operator's or crew member's fish. Operator(s) and crew members are also prohibited from giving all or part of their individual limit to any passenger during or after a trip.

(3) The authorization for boat limits aboard a vessel does not apply to fishing trips originating in California where fish are taken in other jurisdictions.

(4) A boat limit for a species or species group is equal to the number of passengers aboard the vessel that are licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish in ocean waters off California or in the San Francisco Bay District multiplied by the individual daily bag limit authorized for a species or species group as specified in Section 27.60 (a) through (c), Title 14, CCR. For purposes of this section, the number of passengers shall not include the vessel operator(s) and crew members. It is unlawful to exceed the boat limit at any time.

(5) Prior to the departure on a fishing trip of a vessel that is operating under authority of a license issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7920, the number of passengers on the vessel authorized to fish shall be recorded under "number of fishers" on the logbook, for that trip. The number of the vessel operator(s) and crew members for that trip shall be recorded in the space to the right of the operator's signature on the logbook.

(6) Upon completion of a sport fishing trip aboard a vessel reporting under this section, each licensed or otherwise authorized angler may not possess more than the daily bag and possession limits specified in subsections 27.60(a) through (c) consistent with subsection (e)(1). For the purposes of this section, a fishing trip is completed at the time a person disembarks from the vessel and individual possession limits apply.

(7) Species or species groups for which no daily bag limit exists under Section 27.60 (d), Title 14, CCR, are not included in the boat limit.

(f) Where boat limits are provided for in this section, the vessel operator(s) and crew members may be cited for violations occurring aboard the vessel, including but not limited to violations of the following:

- (A) Overlimits
- (B) Possession of prohibited species
- (C) Minimum size limits
- (D) Fish taken out of season or in closed areas

Chapter 4. Ocean Fishing

27.00. Definition.

The Ocean and San Francisco Bay District consists of the open seas adjacent to the coast and islands or in the waters of those open or enclosed bays contiguous to the ocean, and including San Francisco and San Pablo bays plus all their tidal bays, tidal

portions of their rivers and streams, sloughs and estuaries between the Golden Gate Bridge and Carquinez Bridge, and the waters of Elkhorn Slough, west of Elkhorn Road between Castroville and Watsonville. Also see Section 1.53.

27.05. Chumming.

Chumming, including chumming with live bait, is permitted.

27.10. Live Bait Restrictions.

Tilapia may not be used or possessed for use as bait in ocean waters.

27.15. Multi-Day Fishing Trips.

The following provisions apply to anglers and to boat owners and operators when a Declaration for a Multi-Day Fishing Trip has been filed with the Department of Fish and Game.

(a) Provisions related to the angler: Up to three daily bag and possession limits of saltwater fin fish, lobster and rock scallops and up to two daily bag and possession limits of abalone are allowed for a person fishing during a multi-day trip in ocean waters from a boat whose owner or operator has filed a Declaration for Multi-Day Fishing Trip, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (b) below.

(1) The provisions of this section do not authorize any person to take more than one daily bag limit of fish during one calendar day.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to the taking and possession of salmon, steelhead, striped bass and sturgeon.

(b) Provisions related to the boat owner or operator who has filed for a Declaration for a Multi-Day Fishing Trip:

(1) The owner or operator of a boat shall mail or deliver to the nearest office of the department a Declaration for Multi-Day Fishing Trip application form provided by the Department and a \$3.50 filing fee [*subject to change*]. The applicant shall provide the following information:

(A) Place, date and time of departure of the boat.

(B) Place, date and estimated time of return of the boat.

(C) Name and/or number of the boat, including the number of any Fish and Game registration number plates assigned to the vessel.

(D) Copy of passenger manifest if fishing within 10 miles of the mainland shore of California.

(E) Date and hour Declaration mailed or delivered to the Fish and Game Department office.

(2) The Declaration for Multi-Day Fishing Trip form must be submitted to the nearest office of the department in order for any person aboard such boat to possess more than one bag limit of saltwater fin fish, abalone, lobster and rock scallops. If mailed, the form must be received at least 48 hours prior to the date of the boat's departure. If the 48-hours advance notice is not met, the original copy of the form, signed by an authorized department representative, must be aboard the vessel during the trip. Forms will be accepted for authorization only during business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(3) A Declaration for Multi-Day Fishing Trip may not be filed for a trip unless the trip is continuous and extends for a period of 12 hours or more on the first and last days of the trip and no berthing or docking is permitted within five miles of the mainland shore.

(4) The owner or operator of a boat filing a Declaration for Multi-Day Fishing Trip shall prepare such form in duplicate, and shall require the duplicate to be posted in full view of the passengers aboard the boat.

(5) All passengers must disembark at place of return stated on Declaration.

Fin Fish — General

27.56. Take General.

Except as otherwise provided, there are no closed seasons, closed hours or minimum size limits on finfish in the Pacific Ocean including all saltwater bays except that in San Francisco Bay between the Golden Gate Bridge and the Carquinez Bridge and in saltwater tributaries to the bay within the area bounded by Interstate 80 and Highways 17, 101 and 37 finfish may not be taken between one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise except from shore or piers.

Fin Fish — Minimum Size Limits, Bag and Possession Limits, and Seasons

27.60. Limit.

(a) General. No more than 20 finfish in combination of all species with not more than 10 of any one species, may be taken or possessed by any one person except as otherwise provided or as defined in sub-section (e) below or in Section 195. (See Sections 27.70 through 28.62 for minimum size limits and poundage restrictions for certain species.)

(b) Within the overall bag limit of 20 fish, the following special limits apply:

(1) Rockfish (rockcod), and lingcod taken in the Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area:

- Rockfish (see Sections 27.82 and 28.55) — 10 fish, all of which may be of the same species of rockfish except as provided for bocaccio, which is two fish; cowcod, which is zero fish; yelloweye rockfish, which is zero fish; and canary rockfish, which is zero fish.
- Lingcod (see Sections 27.82 and 28.27) — two fish.

(2) RCG complex, as defined in Section 1.91, lingcod, and California scorpionfish taken in the Central or Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Areas:

- RCG complex (see Sections 27.82, 28.28, 28.29 and 28.55) — 10 fish in total, except as provided for cowcod, yelloweye rockfish, and canary rockfish, which is zero fish. The following RCG complex sub-limits apply: bocaccio — one fish, shallow nearshore rockfish as defined in Section 1.90(e) — two fish, cabezon — three fish, and greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* — two fish.
- Lingcod (see Sections 27.82 and 28.27) — two fish.
- California scorpionfish (see Sections 27.82 and 28.54) — five fish.

(3) For species of fish other than rockfish, lingcod, California scorpionfish, cabezon and greenlings, within the overall bag limit of 20 fish, the following special limits apply:

Zero fish	One fish	Two fish	Three Fish	Five Fish
giant (black) sea bass (except as provided in Section 28.10)	sturgeon (see Section 27.90)	salmon (except as provided in Section 27.80)	trout taken from ocean and bays (see Section 27.70)	California sheephead (see Section 28.26)
Garibaldi (see Section 28.05)	Pacific halibut (see Section 28.20)	striped bass (see Section 27.85)	white seabass (except as provided in Section 28.35)	California halibut (except as provided in Section 28.15)
gulf grouper (see Section 28.12)	marlin (see Section 28.50)	broadbill swordfish (see Section 28.40)	leopard shark (see Section 28.56)	surfperch—five fish in the aggregate of all species, except for shiner surfperch under 27.60 (c) below
broomtail grouper (see Section 28.12)	soupin shark	blue shark		California scorpionfish (see Sections 27.82 and 28.54)
white shark (see Section 28.06)	sixgill shark	thresher shark		
	sevendill shark	shortfin mako shark		
		lingcod (see Sections 27.82 and 28.27)		

(c) In addition to the overall bag limit of 20 fish, and special limits in sub-section (b), the following special limits apply: Shiner surfperch — 20.

(d) There is no limit on the following species: Albacore, anchovy, bluefin tuna, grunion, jacksnelt, topsmelt, petrale sole, Pacific butterfish (pompano), queenfish, sanddabs, skipjack, jack mackerel, Pacific mackerel, Pacific staghorn sculpin, starry flounder, round herring, Pacific herring and Pacific sardine.

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

As of press time, the Department has proposed changes to Section 27.60. Any changes will be posted to the Marine Region Web Site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd

(e) Boat limit. When two or more persons that are licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish in ocean waters off California or in the San Francisco Bay District, defined in Section 27.00, are angling for finfish aboard a vessel in these waters, fishing by all authorized persons aboard may continue until boat limits of those finfish identified under sub-sections (a) through (c) above are taken and possessed aboard the vessel as authorized under this section or Section 195, Title 14, CCR.

(1) The authorization for boat limits aboard a vessel does not apply to fishing trips originating in California where fish are taken in other jurisdictions.

(2) A boat limit for a species or species group identified in sub-sections (a) through (c) above is the number of persons aboard a vessel that are licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish in ocean waters off California, or in waters of the San Francisco Bay District, (see special conditions of Section 195, Title 14, CCR, applicable to operator and crew members of vessels licensed pursuant to Fish and Game Code 7920) multiplied by the individual daily bag limit authorized for a species or species group in those waters. With the exception of species listed in subsection (d) above, the total fish aboard a boat may not exceed the aggregate per-person daily bag limit of 20 finfish in combination of all species times the number of anglers licensed or otherwise authorized to sport fish aboard the vessel. It is unlawful to exceed the boat limit at any time.

(3) All persons aboard a vessel may be cited where violations involving boat limits are found, including, but not limited to the following violations:

(A) Over limits

(B) Possession of prohibited species

(C) Violation of size limits

(D) Fish taken out of season or in closed areas

(4) Upon completion of a fishing trip aboard a vessel, each licensed angler or person otherwise authorized to sport fish may not possess more than the individual daily bag and possession limits defined in Section 1.17, Title 14, CCR and in sub-sections (a) through (c) above. For purposes of this section, a trip is completed at the time a person disembarks from a vessel and individual possession limits apply. Special boat limit provisions apply to persons fishing aboard commercial passenger fishing vessels reporting pursuant to Section 195, Title 14, CCR.

(5) Species or species groups for which no daily bag limit exists under sub-section (d) above are not counted as part of a boat limit.

27.65. Filletting of Fish on Vessels.

(a) Definition of Fillet: For the purpose of this section a fillet is the flesh from one side of a fish extending from the head to the tail which has been removed from the body (head, tail and backbone) in a single continuous piece.

(b) Fish That May be Filleted: No person shall fillet on any boat or bring ashore as fillets any fish, except in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Kelp bass, sand bass, spotted bass, and ocean whitefish: All fillets shall be a minimum of six and one-half inches in length. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin.

(2) Barracuda: Fillets must be a minimum of 17 inches in length. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of silver skin.

(3) Lingcod: Lingcod fillets must be a minimum of 16 inches in length. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin.

(4) White seabass: Fillets must be a minimum of 19 inches in length. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of silver skin.

(5) Pacific bonito: No more than 10 fillets of any length may be possessed. All bonito fillets possessed shall be considered a part of the allowable undersized tolerance of five bonito per day less than 24 inches fork length or weighing less than five pounds as provided in Section 28.32 of these regulations. All fillets shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin.

(6) California halibut taken from or possessed aboard a vessel south of Point Arena (Mendocino County): Fillets must be a minimum of 16 and three-quarter inches in length and shall bear the entire skin intact. A fillet from a California halibut (flesh from one entire side of the fish with the entire skin intact) may not be cut in half fillets. However, a fillet

may be cut lengthwise in a straight line along the midline of the fillet where the fillet was attached to the vertebra (backbone) of the fish only if the two pieces of a fillet remain joined along their midline for a length of at least two inches at one end of the fillet.

(7) Yellowtail: Fillets must be a minimum of 17 inches in length, except not more than 10 fillets may be less than 17 inches. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin.

(8) Rockfish: Fillets must have the entire skin attached. Brown-skinned rockfish: Fillets shall be a minimum of six and one-half inches in length. Bocaccio fillets must be a minimum of five inches in length.

(9) California scorpionfish (commonly termed "sculpin"): Fillets must be a minimum of five inches. Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin.

(10) All other species except those listed in sub-section (c) of this Section: Each fillet shall bear intact a one-inch square patch of skin. The fillets may be of any size.

(c) Fish That May Not be Filleted: No person shall fillet on any boat or bring ashore as fillets the following fish: cabezon, kelp and rock greenlings, California halibut north of Point Arena (Mendocino County), and any species of flatfish, other than California halibut, including Pacific and Greenland halibut, tonguefish, sole, turbot, flounder, and sanddab, and salmon, striped bass and sturgeon.

27.67. Transport of Recreational Finfish Through a Restricted Fishing Area.

The department may authorize recreational vessels that have finfish in possession that were legally taken within a Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area defined in Section 27.82(a), Title 14, CCR, to transport those finfish through another Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area in which regulations governing the take and possession of those species are different. The permit described in this section is not required for vessels operating entirely within a Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area. Permission shall be granted on an annual permit signed by the Regional Manager of the Department of Fish and Game's Marine Region. To apply for a permit, an owner or operator of a vessel is required to obtain a commercial passenger fishing boat license, or a recreational angler shall submit an application for a permit for Transit of Recreational Finfish Through Restricted Fishing Areas (form FG 672 (new 01/01/01) which is incorporated by reference herein), and an annual fee of \$30.00 per year, or \$7.50 for a period of 30 days or less. The permit shall be onboard the vessel when transiting waters closed to sport fishing.

This permit is not required for recreational vessels with only salmon in possession while traveling through waters closed at that time to salmon sport fishing.

27.70. Trout in the Ocean.

(a) **Methods of take:** The trout must voluntarily take the bait or lure in its mouth.

(b) **Limit:** Three, except the take of steelhead rainbow trout in the ocean is prohibited.

27.75. Salmon Closures.

(a) No salmon may be taken in ocean waters at the mouth of the Smith and Klamath rivers within three nautical miles north and south of a line drawn due west for three nautical miles from the center of the mouth of each of said rivers.

(b) No salmon may be taken during the months of August and September in ocean waters at the mouth of the Eel River within two nautical miles north and south of a line drawn due west for two nautical miles from the center of the mouth of said river.

(c) No salmon may be taken during the month of August in ocean waters at the mouth of the Klamath River within six nautical miles north and south of a line drawn due west for three nautical miles from the center of the mouth of said river.

27.80. Salmon.

(a) **Methods of take:**

(1) **General Provisions.** Only by angling as defined in Section 1.05. No sinkers or weights exceeding four pounds may be used, except that a fishing line may be attached to a sinker or weight of any size if such sinker or weight is suspended by a separate line

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

As of press time, the Department has proposed changes to Section 27.67. Any changes will be posted to the Marine Region Web Site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd

and the fishing line is released automatically by a mechanical device from the sinker or weight when any fish is hooked. See Sections 1.74, 28.65 and 28.70.

(2) **Barbless Hooks.** No more than two (2) single point, single shank barbless hooks shall be used in the ocean north of Point Conception (34°27'00" N. lat.) when salmon fishing or fishing from any boat or floating device with salmon on board.

(3) **Other Hook Restrictions.** When fishing with bait in the ocean between Horse Mountain (40°05'00" N. lat.) and Point Conception, if angling by any other means than trolling, then no more than two (2) single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks shall be used. The distance between the two hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). A circle hook is defined as a hook with a generally circular shape, and a point which turns inwards, pointing directly to the shank at a 90 degree angle. Trolling is defined as angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions. See Section 28.65(g).

(4) **One Rod Restriction north of Point Conception.** Salmon may be taken by angling with no more than one rod in ocean waters north of Point Conception. See Section 28.65(e).

(b) **Season:**

(1) **South of Pigeon Point** (37°11'00" N. lat.). All waters of the ocean south of Pigeon Point are open to salmon fishing from March 29, 2003 through September 28, 2003 (Note: In 2004, the season will open April 3, the Saturday nearest April 1).

(2) **Between Point Arena** (38°57'30" N. lat.) **and Pigeon Point.** All waters of the ocean between Point Arena and Pigeon Point are open to fishing from April 12, 2003 through November 9, 2003 (Note: In 2004, the season will open April 17, the Saturday nearest April 15).

(3) **Between Horse Mountain and Point Arena.** All waters of the ocean between Horse Mountain and Point Arena are open to salmon fishing from February 15, 2003, the Saturday nearest February 15, through November 16, 2003, the Sunday nearest November 15 (Note: In 2004, the season will open February 14, the Saturday nearest February 15).

(4) **North of Horse Mountain and Humboldt Bay.** All waters of the ocean north of Horse Mountain and Humboldt Bay are open to salmon fishing from May 17, 2003 through September 14, 2003 (Note: In 2004, the season will be decided in April by the Pacific Fishery Management Council and California Fish and Game Commission and the section will be amended pursuant to the regulatory process).

Exception: The ocean area surrounding the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth), on the south by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth), and extending 3 nautical miles offshore is closed to salmon fishing between August 1 and August 31. No salmon may be taken at any time in ocean waters at the mouths of the Smith and Klamath rivers and during August and September at the mouth of the Eel River. See Section 27.75.

(c) **Limit:**

(1) **North of Horse Mountain:** Two salmon per day. See sub-section (c)(3) below and Section 1.17.

(2) **South of Horse Mountain:** Two salmon per day. See sub-section (c)(3) below and Section 1.17.

(3) **Statewide Silver (coho) Salmon Restrictions:** No silver (coho) salmon may be retained.

(d) **Minimum size:**

(1) **North of Horse Mountain:** Twenty inches total length.

(2) **South of Horse Mountain:** Twenty-four inches total length through April 30 and twenty inches total length thereafter. (Note: In 2004, the season will open with a minimum size of twenty-four inches total length).

27.82. Management Areas, Seasons, Depths, Exceptions, and Fishery Closure Process Described.

(a) **Management areas and boundaries:** Management areas and boundaries for rockfish, lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) are defined as follows:

(1) **The Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** means ocean waters between 42°00' N. lat. (the Oregon/California border) and 40°10' N. lat. (near Cape Mendocino, Humboldt County).

(2) **The Central Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** means ocean waters between 40°10' N. lat. (near Cape Mendocino) and 34°27' N. lat. (at Point Conception, Santa Barbara County).

(3) **The Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** means ocean waters between 34°27' N. lat. (at Point Conception, Santa Barbara County) and the U.S./Mexico border including the Cowcod Conservation Areas defined in sub-section (d) of this section.

(b) **Seasons and depth constraints** (also see Section 27.83 for restrictions on fishing gear within Rockfish and Lingcod Management Areas): Fishing for rockfish, lingcod, and associated species limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish is authorized in management areas during the following months and in the following water depths as described by lines connecting waypoints adopted in Federal regulations (50 CFR Part 660), or by general depth contour lines:

(1) **Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area:** open January-December in all water depths.

(2) **Central Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area:**

(A) January-February: open only in waters less than 30 fathoms in depth as described by general depth contour lines.

(B) March-April: closed in all water depths.

(C) May-August: open only in waters less than 20 fathoms in depth as described by general depth contour lines.

(D) September-December: open only in waters less than 30 fathoms in depth as described by general depth contour lines.

(E) Waters less than 10 fathoms in depth as described by general depth contour lines around the Farallon Islands (off San Francisco and San Mateo Counties), including Southeast Farallon Island, Middle Farallon Island, North Farallon Island and Noon Day Rock are closed to fishing at all times for rockfish, lingcod, and associated species limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish.

(F) Waters of the Cordell Bank (off Marin County), located at 38°02' N. lat., 123°25' W. long., and within a 5 nautical mile radius around this point, are closed to fishing at all times for rockfish, lingcod, and associated species limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish.

(3) **Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area:**

(A) January-February: closed in all water depths.

(B) March-December: open only in waters less than 60 fathoms in depth as described by lines connecting waypoints adopted in Federal regulations (50 CFR Part 660). Also see sub-section (d) for special depth regulations in Cowcod Conservation Areas.

(C) May-October: California scorpionfish may not be taken.

(c) **Exceptions:** During seasonal area closures and in waters deeper than authorized in sub-section (b), fishing for and possession of rockfish, lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) is prohibited, except as follows:

(1) In waters that exceed depths authorized in sub-section (b), during open seasons within a management area specified in sub-section (a), all species of rockfish, lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) may be possessed aboard vessels in transit with no fishing gear in the water.

Gray areas contain new information for 2004

As of press time, the Department has proposed changes to Section 27.82. Any changes will be posted to the Marine Region Web Site at www.dfg.ca.gov/mrdr

(d) **Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs)** for recreational fisheries means waters which are 20 fathoms in depth and deeper within each of the following two areas. Area 1 is an area south of Point Conception that is bound by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;

33°50' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;

32°20' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;

32°20' N. lat., 119°37' W. long.;

33°00' N. lat., 119°37' W. long.;

33°00' N. lat., 119°53' W. long.;

33°33' N. lat., 119°53' W. long.;

33°33' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;

33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;

and Area 2 is a smaller area west of San Diego that is bound by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

32°42' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.;

32°42' N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;

32°36' 42" N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;

32°30' N. lat., 117°53'30" W. long.;

32°30' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.;

32°42' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.

At no time may rockfish, lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) be taken or possessed while fishing in waters 20 fathoms or greater in depth as described by general depth contour lines in the Cowcod Conservation Areas (see Section 27.83 for restrictions on fishing gear within the Cowcod Conservation Areas).

(e) **Fishery closure:** When the department determines, based on the best available scientific information, that an annual harvest limit [optimum yield (OY) or harvest guideline] established in regulation by the National Marine Fisheries Service for lingcod, rockfish, cabezon, or a sub-group of rockfish, and/or California scorpionfish, in the California recreational fishery has been exceeded or is projected to be exceeded prior to the end of the year, the department may close the recreational fishery for lingcod, rockfish, a sub-group of rockfish, and/or California scorpionfish in all or part of the Northern, Central, or Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management areas [see Section 27.82 (a)], depending on the level of lingcod, rockfish, cabezon, a sub-group of rockfish, and/or California scorpionfish catch in each area, for the balance of the calendar year.

(f) **Notice of closure:** The department shall give the public and the National Marine Fisheries Service no less than 10 days notice of any fishery closure implemented pursuant to this section via a department news release.

27.83. California Rockfish Conservation Area.

California Rockfish Conservation Area (CRCA) means all ocean waters which are closed at specified times, or closed in specified depths and areas to recreational fishing for rockfish, lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) pursuant to Section 27.82, including waters of the Cowcod Conservation Areas (CCAs) defined in Section 27.82 (d). Restrictions on the use of fishing gear in the CRCA and CCAs as specified in this regulation serve to minimize interaction with these species.

(a) **Species Restrictions.** All species of rockfish (*Sebastes* spp.), lingcod, and associated species (limited to cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, and ocean whitefish) may not be taken or possessed in the CRCA or CCAs, except that these species may be possessed aboard vessels transiting the CRCA or CCAs with no fishing gear in the water.

(b) **Definitions.**

(1) Highly migratory species are defined pursuant to Section 1.49, Title 14, CCR.

- (2) Coastal pelagic species are defined pursuant to Section 1.39, Title 14, CCR.
- (3) Salmon are defined pursuant to Section 1.73, Title 14, CCR.
- (4) Squid jig means: a multi-pronged barbless hook with a 2-3 inch long, 1/4 to 3/4 inch thick, sometimes brightly-colored shank commonly used to catch coastal pelagic species.
- (5) Downrigger means: a device used to deploy one or more fishing lines (via a spool, davit, main line, and terminal weight) each with a terminal hook or lure to a desired depth in the water column and that uses a clip to hold each fishing line in place until a fish takes the terminal hook or lure at which time the fishing line pulls free of the clip.
- (6) No. 2 hook means: a fishing hook with a gap between the hook point and the shank at its closest point of 7/16 inch.
- (c) **Gear restrictions.** Except as provided in sub-section (d) below, the following fishing gear types or sizes are prohibited for use or possession aboard any vessel with one or more persons aboard taking fish under authority of a sport fishing license except that possession is allowed if the vessel is underway or transiting the CRCA or CCAs with no gear in the water: all types of hook and line gear with more than one hook or lure and more than 6 ounces of weight are attached to each other by a common line.
- (d) **Gear type and species exceptions** as they apply to the CRCA and CCAs are as follows:
 - (1) When fishing for salmon, see Sections 27.80 and 28.65, Title 14, CCR.
 - (2) An additional hook (sliding or fixed) and downriggers with up to 5 pounds of weight may be used when trolling for species other than salmon.
 - (3) Up to 2 hooks and up to 1 pound of weight may be used when drifting for highly migratory species, California halibut (*Paralichthys californicus*), or yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).
 - (4) Up to 12 No. 2 or smaller hooks and up to 2 pounds of weight may be used when fishing for sanddabs or coastal pelagic species.
 - (5) There is no limit of the number of squid jigs that may be used on a line.

27.85. Striped Bass.

- (a) **Open season:** All year.
- (b) **Limit:** Two.
- (c) **Minimum size:**
 - (1) North of Pt. Conception, 18 inches total length.
 - (2) South of Pt. Conception, no minimum size limit.
- (d) **Methods of take:** No striped bass may be taken while using a sinker weighing over four pounds, or while using any power-driven gurdy or winch. Striped bass may only be taken by angling as defined by Section 1.05, Title 14, CCR; snagging is an illegal method of take.

27.90. Sturgeon.

- (a) **Open season:** All year.
- (b) **Daily bag limit:** One.
- (c) **Size limit:** No fish less than 46 inches total length or greater than 72 inches total length may be taken or possessed.
- (d) **Methods of take:** The sturgeon must voluntarily take the bait or lure in its mouth. No sturgeon may be taken by trolling, snagging or by the use of firearms. Sturgeon may not be gaffed, nor shall any person use any type of firearm to assist in landing or killing any sturgeon.

27.95. Sturgeon Closure.

Sturgeon may not be taken in the following described area between January 1 and March 15: That portion of San Francisco Bay included within the following boundaries: A direct line between Pt. Chauncy (National Marine Fisheries Laboratory) and Pt. Richmond, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and a direct line between Pt. Lobos and Pt. Bonita.

28.00. Grunion, California.

May be taken June 1 through March 31.

28.05. Garibaldi.

May not be taken or possessed.

28.06. White Shark.

White shark may not be taken, except under permit issued by the Department pursuant to Section 1002 of the Fish and Game Code for scientific or educational purposes.

28.10. Giant (Black) Sea Bass.

(a) May not be taken off California. All fish taken incidental to other fishing activity shall be immediately returned to the water where taken.

(b) **Limit:** Two per angler per trip when fishing south of United States-Mexico border. A valid fishing permit or license from the Mexican government constitutes proof that fish were taken legally.

28.12. Gulf Grouper and Broomtail Grouper.

May not be taken or possessed.

28.15. Halibut, California.

(a) **Limit:** Five in waters south of a line extending due west magnetic from Point Sur, Monterey County, and three in waters north of a line extending due west magnetic from Point Sur, Monterey County.

(b) **Minimum size:** Twenty-two inches total length.

28.20. Halibut, Pacific.

(a) **Season:** Pacific halibut may be taken only from May 1 through September 30.

(b) **Limit:** One.

(c) **Minimum size:** Thirty-two inches total length.

28.25. Barracuda, California.

Minimum size: Twenty-eight inches total length or seventeen inches alternate length.

28.26. California Sheephead.

(a) **Open season and areas:** See Section 27.82. Sheephead may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing during a northern, central or southern rockfish and lingcod closure unless provided for under Section 27.82(c).

(b) **Limit:** Five.

(c) **Minimum size:** 12 inches total length.

28.27. Lingcod.

(a) **Open season and areas:** See Section 27.82 [and sub-section 27.60(b)]. Lingcod may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing during a northern, central or southern rockfish and lingcod closure unless provided for under Section 27.82(c).

(b) **Limit:** Two.

(c) **Minimum size:** Twenty-four inches total length.

(d) **Method of take:** Not more than two hooks and one line. For purposes of this section, a hook is a single hook, or double or treble hook with multiple points connected to a common shank.

28.28. Cabezon.

(a) **Open season and areas:** See Section 27.82 [and sub-section 27.60(b)]. Cabezon may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing during a northern, central or southern rockfish and lingcod closure unless provided for under Section 27.82(c).

(b) **Limit:**(1) **Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** (see Section 27.82): Ten.(2) **Central and Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** (see Section 27.82): Three, within an RCG complex bag limit of 10 fish.(c) **Minimum size:** Fifteen inches total length.**28.29. Kelp Greenling. Rock Greenling.**(a) **Open season and areas:** See Section 27.82 [and sub-section 27.60(b)]. Kelp or rock greenlings (genus *Hexagrammos*) may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing during a northern, central or southern rockfish and lingcod closure unless provided for under Section 27.82(c).(b) **Limit:**(1) **Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** (see Section 27.82 [and sub-section 27.60(b)]): Ten kelp greenling; ten rock greenling.(2) **Central and Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area** (see Section 27.82): Two greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, within an RCG complex bag limit of 10 fish.(c) **Minimum size:** Twelve inches total length.**28.30. Kelp Bass, Barred Sand Bass and Spotted Sand Bass.**(a) **Minimum size:** Twelve inches total length or eight and one-half inches alternate length.(b) **Limit:** Ten in any combination of species.**28.32. Pacific Bonito.**(a) **Limit:** Ten.(b) **Minimum size:** Twenty-four inches fork length or five pounds except that: Five fish less than twenty-four inches fork length or weighing less than five pounds may be taken and possessed.

(c) The provisions of this section shall only remain operative if the provisions of Section 8377 of the Fish and Game Code, pertaining to the commercial take of Pacific bonito, become operative on March 1, 1982 and remain operative.

28.35. White Seabass.(a) **Minimum size:** Twenty-eight inches total length or twenty and one-half inches alternate length.(b) **Season:** Open all year.(c) **Limit:** Three, except that only one fish may be taken in waters south of Pt. Conception between March 15 and June 15.**28.37. Yellowtail.**(a) **Limit:** Ten(b) **Minimum size:** Twenty-four inches fork length except that: Five fish less than twenty-four inches fork length may be taken or possessed.**28.40. Broadbill Swordfish.****Limit:** Two.**28.45. Surf Smelt (Night Smelt, Day Fish, Whitebait Smelt).****Limit:** Twenty-five pounds in combination.**28.50. Marlin.****Limit:** One.**28.54. California Scorpionfish (Sculpin).**(a) **Open season and areas:** See Section 27.82[and sub-section 27.60(b)]. California scorpionfish may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing in a Northern, Central, or Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management

area during a closure in those areas unless provided for under **Section 27.82(c)**.

(b) **Limit:** Five.

(c) **Minimum size:** Ten inches total length.

28.55. Rockfish (*Sebastes*).

(a) **Open seasons and areas:** See Section 27.82 [and sub-section 27.60(b)]. Rockfish, including bocaccio, cowcod, yelloweye, and canary rockfish, may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing in a Northern, Central, or Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area during a rockfish and lingcod closure unless provided for under Section 27.82(c).

(b) **Limit:**

(1) When fishing is authorized in the Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area pursuant to Section 27.82: Ten in any combination of species, except bocaccio – two, yelloweye rockfish – zero, canary rockfish – zero, cowcod – zero.

(2) When fishing is authorized in the Central and Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Areas pursuant to Section 27.82: Ten in any combination of species, except bocaccio – one, yelloweye rockfish – zero, canary rockfish – zero, and cowcod – zero. The sub-limit of shallow nearshore rockfish as defined in Section 1.90(e) is two fish within the 10-fish rockfish bag limit.

(c) **Size limit:** None, except no bocaccio may be taken or possessed that is less than 10 inches in total length.

(d) **Method of take:** Not more than two hooks and one line. For purposes of this section, a hook is a single hook, or a double or treble hook with multiple points connected to a common shank.

28.56. Leopard Shark.

(a) **Limit:** Three.

(b) **Minimum size:** 36 inches total length.

28.58. Ocean Whitefish.

Open season and area: See Section 27.82. Ocean whitefish may not be taken or possessed by a person by hook and line fishing or by spear fishing in a Northern, Central or Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area during a closure in those areas unless provided for under **Section 27.82(c)**.

28.59. Surfperch.

(a) **Open season and areas:** Open all year, except surfperch of the family Embiotocidae, with the exception of shiner surfperch (*Cymatogaster aggregata*), may not be taken or possessed by a person in San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay between April 1 and July 31, inclusive.

(b) **Limit:** Five in any combination of species (includes all members of the family Embiotocidae), except that the daily bag limit for shiner surfperch is twenty.

(c) **Minimum size:** redbait surfperch: ten and one-half inches total length. All other surfperch: none.

28.60. Herring Eggs.

Limit: Twenty-five pounds (including plants) wet weight.

Fin Fish — Gear Restrictions

28.65. General.

Except as provided in this article, fin fish may be taken only on hook and line or by hand. Any number of hooks and lines may be used in all ocean waters and bays except:

(a) San Francisco and San Pablo bays between the Golden Gate Bridge and the west Carquinez Bridge, where only one line with not more than three hooks may be used.

(b) On public piers, no person shall use more than two rods and lines, two hand lines, or two nets, traps or other appliances used to take crabs.

(c) When rockfish (genus *Sebastes*) or lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) are aboard or in

possession, where only one line with not more than two hooks may be used pursuant to Sections 28.55 or 28.27, respectively.

(d) No gaff hook shall be used to take or assist in landing any finfish shorter than the minimum size limit. For the purpose of this section a gaff hook is any hook with or without a handle used to assist in landing fish or to take fish in such a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily in its mouth. No person shall take finfish from any boat or other floating device in ocean waters without having a landing net in possession or available for immediate use to assist in landing undersize fish of species having minimum size limits; the opening of any such landing net shall be not less than eighteen inches in diameter.

(e) North of Point Conception (34°27'00" N. lat.), where only one rod and line may be used by each angler fishing for salmon, or fishing from any boat or floating device with salmon on board.

(f) Mousetrap gear prohibited: It is unlawful to use, assist in using, or to possess aboard any vessel, hook-and-line gear commonly termed "mouse traps" constructed of a hook(s) or lure(s), attached to one end of a line that is attached to a float, or floats at the other end, and that when fished, is not attached directly to a person or vessel. Possession of such gear aboard a vessel shall be prima facie evidence that the gear is being used in violation of this regulation.

(g) North of Point Conception to Horse Mountain, Section 27.80(a)(3) applies to each angler fishing for salmon or fishing from any boat or floating device with salmon on board.

28.70. Weight, Power Driven Gurdies or Power Driven Winches.

(a) No sinker or weight weighing more than four pounds, nor any power driven gurdy or power driven winch, may be used in any ocean waters or saltwater bays north of Point Arguello. This regulation does not apply to:

- (1) power gurdies or power winches used solely for handling crab nets or traps;
- (2) the use of downriggers where the downrigger line is not used as a fishing line but is attached to the fishing line by a breakaway line; or
- (3) the use of electric fishing reels manufactured for sport fishing use.

28.75 Baited Traps for Shiner Surfperch, Pacific Staghorn Sculpin and Longjaw Mudsuckers.

In San Francisco and San Pablo bays and their saltwater tributaries, and in the open ocean and the contiguous bays of Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin counties, traps not over three feet in greatest dimension may be used to take shiner surfperch, Pacific staghorn sculpin and longjaw mudsuckers. Any other species taken shall be returned to the water immediately.

28.80. Dip Nets and Hawaiian Type Throw Nets.

Dip nets of any size and baited hoop nets not greater than 36 inches in diameter may be used to take herring, Pacific staghorn sculpin, shiner surfperch, surf smelt, topsmelt, anchovies, shrimp and squid. Hawaiian type throw nets may be used north of Point Conception to take such species.

28.85. Beach Nets.

Beach nets not over 20 feet in length with meshes at least 7/8 of an inch in length may be used to take surf smelt north of Point Conception.

28.90. Diving, Spearfishing.

Persons who are floating or swimming in the water may use spearfishing gear and skin or SCUBA diving equipment to take fin fish other than giant (black) sea bass, garibaldi, gulf grouper, broomtail grouper, trout, salmon, striped bass or broadbill, except that no person may possess or use a spear within 100 yards of the mouth of any stream in any ocean waters north of Ventura County.

28.91. Slurp Guns.

Slurp guns may be used to take finfish except that bag and possession limits shall not be

exceeded wherever they apply and no species of finfish may be taken for which a minimum size limit has been established (see Sections 27.60 and 28.00-28.55).

28.95. Spears, Harpoons and Bow and Arrow Fishing Tackle.

Spears, harpoons and bow and arrow fishing tackle may be used for taking all varieties of skates, rays, and sharks, except white sharks. Such gear may not be possessed or used within 100 yards of the mouth of any stream in any ocean waters north of Ventura County, nor aboard any vessel on any day or on any trip when broadbill swordfish or marlin have been taken. Bow and arrow fishing tackle may be used to take finfish other than giant (black) sea bass, garibaldi, gulf grouper, broomtail grouper, trout, salmon, striped bass, broadbill swordfish and white shark.

29.00. Gear Used in Taking Grunion.

No appliances of any kind may be used to take grunion, and no holes may be dug in the beach to entrap them.

Invertebrates

29.05. General.

(a) Except as provided in this article there are no closed seasons, closed hours or minimum size limits for any invertebrate. The bag limit on all invertebrates for which the take is authorized and for which there is not a bag limit otherwise established in this article is 35. In San Francisco and San Pablo bays and saltwater tributaries east of the Golden Gate Bridge invertebrates may not be taken at night except from the shore.

(b) Tidal invertebrates may not be taken in any tidepool or other areas between the high tide mark (defined as Mean Higher High Tide) and 1,000 feet seaward and lateral to the low tide mark (defined as Mean Lower Low Water) except as follows:

(1) In state parks, state beaches, state recreation areas, state underwater parks, state reserves, national parks, national monuments or national seashores: Only abalones, chiones, clams, cockles, rock scallops, native oysters, crabs, lobsters, ghost shrimp and sea urchins may be taken. Worms may be taken except that no worms may be taken in any mussel bed, unless worms are taken incidental to the harvesting of mussels. Mussels may be taken in all areas except in state park system reserves or natural preserves.

(2) In all other areas, except where prohibited within marine life refuges or other special closures: Abalone, limpets, moon snails, turban snails, chiones, clams, cockles, mussels, rock scallops, native oysters, octopuses, squid, crabs, lobsters, shrimp, sand dollars, sea urchins and worms may be taken.

(3) Special Closure. No invertebrates shall be taken on the mainland shore within the boundaries of Año Nuevo State Reserve between the high tide mark and 100 feet beyond the low tide mark between November 30 and April 30. Public access to Año Nuevo State Reserve is subject to change and anglers are advised to contact the Reserve office (650) 879-2025 prior to fishing. No invertebrates may be taken between the high tide mark and 1000 feet beyond the low tide mark along the lee side of Santa Catalina Island between Lion Head Point and Arrow Point.

(c) Measuring Devices. Every person while taking invertebrates which have a size limit shall carry a device which is capable of accurately measuring the size of the species taken.

(d) In all ocean waters skin and SCUBA divers may take invertebrates as provided in this article except that in all ocean waters north of Yankee Point (Monterey Co.), self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA) may be used only to take sea urchins, rock scallops and crabs of the genus *Cancer*. For the purpose of this Section, breathing tubes are not underwater artificial breathing devices.

Mollusks

29.10. General.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, saltwater mollusks, including octopus, may be taken only on hook and line or with the hands.

(b) The size of a mollusk is measured in greatest shell diameter.

29.15. Abalone.

(a) **Geographical Area:** Abalone may only be taken north of a line drawn due west magnetic from the center of the mouth of San Francisco Bay. No abalone may be taken, landed, or possessed if landed south of this line.

(b) **Open Season and Hours:** Abalone may be taken only during the months of April, May, June, August, September, October and November from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(c) **Bag Limit and Yearly Trip Limit:** Three red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens*, may be taken per day. No more than three abalone may be possessed at any time. No other species of abalone may be taken or possessed. Each person taking abalone shall stop detaching abalone when the limit of three is reached. No person shall take more than 24 abalone during a calendar year.

(d) **Minimum Abalone Size:** All red abalone must be seven inches or greater measured along the longest shell diameter. All legal-sized abalone detached must be retained. No undersize abalone may be brought ashore or aboard any boat, placed in any type of receiver, kept on the person, or retained in any person's possession or under his control. Undersize abalone must be replaced immediately to the same surface of the rock from which detached. Abalones brought ashore shall be in such a condition that the size can be determined.

(e) **Special Gear Provisions:** The use of SCUBA gear or surface-supplied air to take abalone is prohibited. Abalone may not be taken or possessed aboard any boat, vessel, or floating device in the water containing SCUBA or surface-supplied air. Abalone may be taken only by hand or by devices commonly known as abalone irons. Abalone irons must be less than 36 inches long, straight or with a curve having a radius of not less than 18 inches, and must not be less than 3/4 inch wide nor less than 1/16 inch thick. All edges must be rounded and free of sharp edges. Knives, screwdrivers and sharp instruments are prohibited.

(f) **Measuring Device:** Every person while taking abalone shall carry a fixed-caliper measuring gauge capable of accurately measuring seven inches. The measuring device shall have fixed opposing arms of sufficient length to measure the abalone by placing the gauge over the shell.

(g) **Abalone Possession and Transportation:** Abalones must not be removed from their shell, except when being prepared for immediate consumption.

(h) **Abalone Permit Report Card.** All persons required to possess a sport fishing license must have a non-transferable Abalone Permit Report Card (FG 2915 (New 12/03)) issued by the department while taking abalone. The Abalone Permit Report Card shall be kept with the fishing license while taking or attempting to take abalone. Persons diving from a boat shall keep the license and Abalone Permit Report Card in the boat. The Abalone Permit Report Card shall be completed as required immediately upon returning and boarding the boat with abalone. Persons diving from the shore shall keep the license and Abalone Permit Report Card within 500 yards on the shore. Persons shall, immediately upon bringing ashore an abalone, make a hole and completely remove the punched section from the report card in one of the designated locations for each abalone taken, and record with indelible ink, the date, time, and location code in the spaces provided adjacent to the hole. For the purposes of this section a boat is defined as any watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water (reference Section 9840(a), Vehicle Code and Section 6552(q), Title 14, California Code of Regulations). An Abalone Permit Report Card shall be valid during the open season for taking abalone in the calendar year for which it was issued. No person may be issued or possess more than one Abalone Permit Report Card or any Abalone Permit Report Card other than their own. The Abalone Permit Report Card must be returned to the Department of Fish and Game at 19160 South Harbor Drive, Fort Bragg, California 95437-5798, within 30 days of the close of the abalone season.

(i) Upon purchase of the Abalone Permit Report Card, the card number shall be entered by the license agent in ink on the back of the angler's sport fishing license. The sport fishing license number shall be entered by the license agent on the Abalone Permit Report Card on the appropriate line.

29.20. Clams General.

- (a) Except as provided in this article, there are no closed seasons, bag limits or size limits on saltwater clams.
- (b) **Fishing hours:** One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.
- (c) **Special gear provisions:** Spades, shovels, hoes, rakes or other appliances operated by hand, except spears or gaff hooks, may be used to take clams. No instrument capable of being used to dig clams may be possessed between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, on any beach of this state, except tools and implements used in the work of cleaning, repairing or maintaining such beach when possessed by a person authorized by appropriate authority to perform such work.
- (d) **Clams ashore:** Clams which have a size limit when being taken must be brought ashore above the high water mark in such a condition that the size can be determined. Such clams not in the shell may not be transported or possessed, except when being prepared for immediate consumption. Clams which have a size limit and are not retained shall be immediately reburied in the area from which dug.

29.25. Gaper Clams (Horse Clams and Horseneck Clams) and Washington Clams.

Limit: Ten of each species, except in Humboldt Bay the limit is fifty in combination; however, no more than 25 gaper clams may be taken or possessed. In Elkhorn Slough the limit is twelve in combination. All gaper clams and Washington clams dug, regardless of size or broken condition, must be retained until the bag limit is reached. For purposes of this section, clams commonly termed horse clams or horseneck clams are gaper clams, not geoduck clams regulated pursuant to Section 29.30.

29.30. Geoduck Clams.

Limit: Three. The first three geoduck clams dug must be retained as the bag limit regardless of size or broken condition. For purposes of this section, clams commonly termed horse clams or horseneck clams are not geoduck clams.

29.35. Littleneck Clams, Soft-Shell Clams, Chiones, Northern Quahogs, and Cockles.

- (a) **Limit:** Fifty in combination.
- (b) **Minimum size:** One and one-half inches in greatest diameter, except there is no size limit for soft-shell clams. All soft-shell clams dug, regardless of size or broken condition, must be retained until the bag limit is reached.

29.40. Pismo Clams.

- (a) **Open season:** May be taken in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties September 1 through April 30. In all other counties, except in clam preserves and marine life refuges, Pismo clams may be taken at any time of the year.
- (b) **Limit:** Ten.
- (c) **Minimum size:** Five inches in greatest shell diameter north of the boundary between San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties; four and one-half inches in greatest shell diameter south of the boundary, between San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties.
- (d) **Clam preserves:** No clams shall be taken within or offshore from San Luis Obispo County in the following described Pismo clam-bearing beaches which are hereby established as clam preserves, and which are closed for the taking of clams:
 - (1) All that portion of a beach commonly known as Pismo-Ocean Beach lying between the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara county line and the mouth of Oso Flaco Creek-approximately 4.6 miles.
 - (2) That portion of Atascadero Beach lying between Morro Rock and Azure Street-approximately 1.5 miles.
 - (3) That portion of Morro Beach between Hazard Canyon and the southern tip of Morro Bay-approximately 1.9 miles. See Section 27.42.

29.45. Razor Clams.

(a) **Open season:**

(1) Little River Beach in Humboldt County: Between Mad River and Strawberry Creek open only during even-numbered years; between Strawberry Creek and Moonstone Beach open only during odd-numbered years.

(2) In Del Norte County: North of Battery Point open only during odd-numbered years; south of Battery Point open only during even-numbered years.

(3) All other areas: Open all year.

(b) **Limit:** Twenty. The first twenty clams dug must be retained as the bag limit regardless of size or broken condition.

29.55. Mussels.

Limit: Ten pounds (in the shell) of California sea mussels and bay mussels in combination.

29.60. Rock Scallops.

(a) **Limit:** Ten.

(b) **Methods of take:** Rock scallops may be taken only by hand, by the use of dive knives, or by devices commonly known as abalone irons in compliance with provisions of Section 29.15(e) of these regulations.

29.65. Speckled (Bay) Scallops.

May not be taken or possessed.

29.70. Squid.

Squid may be taken with hand-held dip nets. There is no limit.

29.71. Moon Snails.

(a) **Limit:** Five.

(b) **Open season:** All year except that moon snails may not be taken north of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Crustaceans

29.80. Gear Restrictions.

(a) General: Saltwater crustaceans may be taken by hand. Nets, traps or other appliances may not be used except as provided in this section.

(b) Baited hoop nets may be used to take spiny lobsters and all species of crabs. Between Point Arguello, Santa Barbara County, and the United States-Mexico border, not more than five baited hoop nets may be fished by a person to take spiny lobster and crab, not to exceed a total of 10 baited hoop nets fished from any vessel.

(c) Crab traps shall have at least two rigid circular openings of not less than four and one-quarter inches inside diameter so constructed that the lowest portion of each opening is no lower than five inches from the top of the trap.

(d) Crab loop traps may have up to six loops.

(e) Crab trap areas: Crab traps, including crab loop traps, may be used north of Point Arguello to take all species of crabs (see regulations for take of Dungeness crabs in traps from commercial passenger fishing vessels in Section 29.85, Title 14, CCR).

(f) Shrimp and prawn traps may be used to take shrimp and prawns only. Trap openings may not exceed 1/2 inch in any dimension on traps used south of Point Conception nor five inches in any dimension on traps used north of Point Conception.

(g) Diving for crustaceans: In all ocean waters, except as provided in Section 29.05, skin and SCUBA divers may take crustaceans by the use of the hands except divers may not possess any hooked device while diving or attempting to dive.

(h) Hand operated appliances: Spades, shovels, hoes, rakes or other appliances operated by hand may be used to take sand crabs and shrimp.

(i) Dip nets and Hawaiian type throw nets: Shrimp may be taken with dip nets and

Hawaiian type throw nets north of Point Conception.

(j) **Shrimp trawls:** Shrimp beam trawls may be used to take shrimp only in San Francisco Bay waters east of the Golden Gate Bridge, and in San Pablo Bay. The beam trawl frame from which the net is hung may not exceed 24 inches by 18 inches. The trawl may be towed by motorized vessels but may not be retrieved by mechanical devices. Any fish, other than shrimp, caught in the trawl must be returned immediately to the water.

29.85. Crabs.

(a) **Dungeness crab** (*Cancer magister*):

(1) **Closure:** Dungeness crab may not be taken or possessed in San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay, plus all their tidal bays, sloughs and estuaries between the Golden Gate Bridge and Carquinez Bridge.

(2) **Open season:**

(A) Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino counties: From the Saturday preceding December 1 or December 1 when it falls on Saturday through July 30.

(B) All other counties: From the Saturday preceding the second Tuesday in November through June 30.

(3) **Limit:** Ten, except in Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties, when fishing aboard a commercial passenger fishing vessel required to be licensed pursuant to Section 7881 and/or Section 7920, Fish and Game Code, the limit is six.

(4) Not more than 60 crab traps are authorized to be used to take Dungeness crab from a vessel operating under authority of a Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel License issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7920.

(5) Traps and trap buoys used by a commercial passenger fishing vessel to take Dungeness crab under authority of this Section and Section 29.80 shall have the commercial boat registration number of that vessel affixed to each trap and buoy.

(6) No vessel that takes Dungeness crab under authority of this section, or Section 29.80, shall be used to take Dungeness crab for commercial purposes.

(7) **Minimum size:** Five and three-quarter inches measured by the shortest distance through the body from edge of shell to edge of shell directly in front of and excluding the points (lateral spines); except in Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties, when fishing aboard a commercial passenger fishing vessel required to be licensed pursuant to Section 7881 and/or Section 7920, Fish and Game Code, the minimum size is six inches measured by the shortest distance through the body from edge of shell to edge of shell directly in front of and excluding the points (lateral spines).

(b) **All crabs of the *Cancer* genus except Dungeness crabs, but including: yellow crabs, rock crabs, red crabs and slender crabs:**

(1) **Open season:** All year.

(2) **Limit:** Thirty-five.

(3) **Minimum size:** Four inches measured by the shortest distance through the body, from edge of shell to edge of shell at the widest part, except there is no minimum size in Fish and Game Districts 8 and 9 (Humboldt Bay).

(c) All crabs of the genus *Cancer*, including Dungeness crabs, yellow crabs, rock crabs, red crabs and slender crabs, may be brought to the surface of the water for measuring, but no undersize crabs may be placed in any type of receiver, kept on the person or retained in any person's possession or under his direct control; all crabs shall be measured immediately and any undersize crabs shall be released immediately into the water.

(d) **Sand crabs** (*Emerita analoga*): **Limit:** Fifty.

29.86. Bay Shrimp (Grass Shrimp).

Limit: Five pounds.

29.87. Ghost Shrimp and Blue Mud Shrimp.

Limit: Fifty in combination.

29.88. Coonstripe shrimp (*Pandalus danae*):

Twenty pounds (in the shell, heads on) per day. The first 20 pounds taken, regardless of size or condition, shall constitute a daily bag and possession limit.

29.90. Spiny Lobsters.

(a) **Open season:** From the Saturday preceding the first Wednesday in October through the first Wednesday after the 15th of March.

(b) **Limit:** Seven.

(c) **Minimum size:** Three and one-fourth inches measured in a straight line on the mid-line of the back from the rear edge of the eye socket to the rear edge of the body shell. Any lobster may be brought to the surface of the water for the purpose of measuring, but no undersize lobster may be brought aboard any boat, placed in any type of receiver, kept on the person or retained in any person's possession or under his direct control; all lobsters shall be measured immediately upon being brought to the surface of the water, and any undersize lobster shall be released immediately into the water.

REMINDER: California Fish and Game Code, Section 5508, states that "It is unlawful to possess on any boat or to bring ashore any fish upon which a size or weight limit is prescribed in such a condition that its size or weight cannot be determined. The commission may adopt regulations, under which fish other than whole fish may be brought ashore, which establish sizes or weights for cleaned or otherwise cut fish equivalent to sizes or weights for whole fish." (see Section 27.65).

Non-commercial Use of Marine Plants

30.00. Kelp General.

(a) Except as provided in this section and in Section 30.10 there is no closed season, closed hours or minimum size limit for any species of marine aquatic plant. The daily bag limit on all marine aquatic plants for which the take is authorized, except as provided in Section 28.60, is 10 pounds wet weight in the aggregate.

(b) Marine aquatic plants may not be cut or harvested in marine life refuges, marine reserves, ecological reserves, national parks or state underwater parks.

30.10. Prohibited Species.

No eel grass (*Zostera*), surf grass (*Phyllospadix*), or sea palm (*Postelsia*) may be cut or disturbed.

OCEAN WATERS, MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND RESTRICTED FISHING

There are numerous areas along the California coast that have regulations more restrictive than the general fishing regulations. These areas, known as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are designated to protect, conserve, or enhance marine life. The following table lists all existing MPAs that regulate sport fishing and their general restrictions. Detailed boundary descriptions of selected areas that either prohibit or severely restrict sport fishing are located after the table. For boundaries of areas not listed, please contact the Department's Marine Region in Monterey at (831) 649-2870 or Los Alamitos at (562) 342-7100.

COUNTY / SITE NAME	SPECIES PROHIBITED FOR SPORT TAKE	SPECIES ALLOWED FOR SPORT TAKE
Humboldt County		
King Range (Punta Gorda) MRPA Ecological Reserve	all	none
Mendocino County		
Point Cabrillo Reserve	all	none
Mackerricher State Park	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms;	abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms; fishes
Russian Gulch State Park	Same as above	Same as above
Van Damme State Park	Same as above	Same as above
Manchester State Park	Same as above	Same as above
Arena Rock Marine Natural Preserve	Same as above	Same as above
Sonoma County		
Gerstle Cove Reserve	all	none
Bodega Marine Life Refuge	all	none
Del Mar Landing Ecological Reserve	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
Salt Point State Park	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms	abalone, chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms; fishes
Fort Ross State Historic Park	Same as above	Same as above
Sonoma Coast State Beach	Same as above	Same as above
Marin County		
Point Reyes Headlands Reserve	all	none
Estero de Limantour Reserve (estuarine)	all	none
Duxbury Reef Reserve	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT abalone, Dungeness crab and rock crabs; all fishes EXCEPT rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, surfperch, halibut, flounder, sole, turbot, salmon, kelp greenling, striped bass, steelhead, monkeyface-eel, wolf-eel, smelt and silversides	abalone, Dungeness crab and rock crabs; rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, surfperch, halibut, flounder, sole, turbot, salmon, kelp greenling, striped bass, steelhead, monkeyface-eel, wolf-eel, smelt and silversides
Alameda County		
Robert W. Crown Reserve (estuarine)	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
San Mateo County		
Año Nuevo State Reserve	all invertebrates (Nov. 30 to Apr.30)	marine aquatic plants; invertebrates (May 1 - Nov 29); fishes
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Life Refuge	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates; all fishes EXCEPT rockfish, lingcod, surfperch, monkeyface eel, rock eel, white croaker, halibut, cabezon, kelp greenling and smelt	rockfish, lingcod, surfperch, monkeyface eel, rock eel, white croaker, halibut, cabezon, kelp greenling and smelt
Monterey County		
Hopkins Marine Life Refuge	all	none
Point Lobos Ecological Reserve	all	none
Big Creek MRPA Ecological Reserve	all	none
Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve (estuarine)	all	none
Carmel Bay Ecological Reserve	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge	all mollusks and crustaceans	marine aquatic plants invertebrates EXCEPT mollusks and crustaceans; fishes

continued on page 32

continued from page 31

COUNTY / SITE NAME	SPECIES PROHIBITED FOR SPORT TAKE	SPECIES ALLOWED FOR SPORT TAKE
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms	chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms; fishes
San Luis Obispo County		
Pismo Invertebrate Reserve	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
Atascadero Beach Pismo Clam Reserve	clams	marine aquatic plants; invertebrates EXCEPT clams; fishes
Morro Beach Pismo Clam Reserve	Same as above	Same as above
Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Reserve	Same as above	Same as above
Santa Barbara County		
Vandenberg MRPA Ecological Reserve	all	none
Richardson Rock State Marine Reserve (San Miguel Island)	all	none
Judith Rock State Marine Reserve (San Miguel Island)	all	none
Harris Point State Marine Reserve (San Miguel Island)	all	none
South Point State Marine Reserve (Santa Rosa Island)	all	none
Carrington Point State Marine Reserve (Santa Rosa Island)	all	none
Skunk Point State Marine Reserve (Santa Rosa Island)	all	none
Gull Island State Marine Reserve (Santa Cruz Island)	all	none
Scorpion State Marine Reserve (Santa Cruz Island)	all	none
Santa Barbara Island State Marine Reserve	all	none
Painted Cave State Marine Conservation Area (Santa Cruz Island)	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT lobster; all fishes EXCEPT pelagic finfish* [*see 632(a)(2) below]	Lobster; pelagic finfish* [*see 632(a)(2) below]
Ventura County		
Anacapa State Marine Reserve	all	none
Big Sycamore Canyon MRPA Ecological Reserve	all	none
Anacapa State Marine Conservation Area	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT lobster; all fishes EXCEPT pelagic finfish* [*see 632(a)(2) below]	Lobster; pelagic finfish* [*see 632(a)(2) below]
Los Angeles County		
Catalina Marine Science Center Marine Life Refuge (Catalina Island)	all	none
Lovers Cove Reserve (Catalina Island)	all	none
Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
Lions Head Pt. to Arrow Pt. (Catalina Island)	all invertebrates	marine aquatic plants; fishes
Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve (Catalina Island)	all marine aquatic plants; purple coral	invertebrates EXCEPT purple coral; fishes

continued on page 33

continued from page 32

COUNTY / SITE NAME	SPECIES PROHIBITED FOR SPORT TAKE	SPECIES ALLOWED FOR SPORT TAKE
Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT lobster; all fishes EXCEPT rockfish, greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab	lobster; rockfish, greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot, and sanddab
Orange County		
Heisler Park Ecological Reserve	all	none
Crystal Cove SP	all marine aquatic plants all invertebrates EXCEPT chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms	chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms; fishes
Doheny State Beach	Same as above	Same as above
Dana Point Marine Life Refuge	all marine aquatic plants; all species between the mean high tide and mean lower-low water lines (intertidal zone); all invertebrates outside the intertidal zone EXCEPT lobster; all fish outside the intertidal zone EXCEPT rockfish, greenling, ling cod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, Corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot, and sanddab	none between the mean high tide and mean lower-low water lines (intertidal zone); lobster outside the intertidal zone; rockfish, greenling, ling cod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, Corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot, and sanddab outside the intertidal zone
Newport Beach Marine Life Refuge	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates EXCEPT lobster; all fishes EXCEPT rockfish, greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot and sanddab	lobster; rockfish, greenling, lingcod, cabezon, yellowtail, mackerel, bluefin tuna, kelp bass, spotted sand bass, barred sand bass, sargo, croaker, queenfish, corbina, white seabass, opaleye, halfmoon, surfperch, blacksmith, barracuda, California sheephead, bonito, California halibut, sole, turbot, and sanddab
Irvine Coast Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
South Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
Niguel Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
Dohney Beach Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
San Diego County		
San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve	all	none
Encinitas City Marine Life Refuge	all marine aquatic plants; all invertebrates	fishes
San Diego Marine Life Refuge	Same as above	Same as above
Point Loma Reserve	Same as above	Same as above
Cardiff and San Elijo State Beach	all marine aquatic plants all invertebrates EXCEPT chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms	chiones, clams, cockles, crabs, ghost shrimp, mussels, native oysters, rock scallops, sea urchins, worms; fishes

HEADS UP: Fishermen's Alert

Be aware that in-season action could result in regulation changes for groundfish, California sheephead, cabezon, and greenling, affecting bag limits, area closures, and so on. Check the Marine Region Web site, www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd, or contact your local DFG office for the latest information.

632. Marine Protected Areas.

The areas specified in this section have been declared by the commission to be Marine Protected Areas. Public use of Marine Protected Areas shall be compatible with the primary purposes of such areas, and subject to the following applicable general rules and regulations, except as otherwise provided for in Section 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. Nothing in this section expressly or implicitly precludes, restricts or requires modification of current or future uses of the waters identified as Marine Protected Areas or the lands or waters adjacent to these designated areas by the Department of Defense, its allies or agents.

(a) General Rules and Regulations:

(1) Protection of Resources.

(A) **State Marine Reserves:** In a state marine reserve, it is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource, except under a permit or specific authorization from the commission for research, restoration, or monitoring purposes.

(B) **State Marine Conservation Areas:** In a state marine conservation area, it is unlawful to injure, damage, take, or possess any living, geological, or cultural marine resource for commercial or recreational purposes, or a combination of commercial and recreational purposes except as specified in Section 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. The commission may permit research, education, and recreational activities, and certain commercial and recreational harvest of marine resources, provided that these uses do not compromise protection of the species of interest, natural community, habitat, or geological features.

(2) **Pelagic Finfish.** Pelagic finfish, for the purpose of this section, are defined as: northern anchovy (*Engraulis mordax*), barracudas (*Sphyræna* spp.), billfishes* (family Istiophoridae), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Pacific herring (*Clupea pallasii*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.), Pacific sardine (*Sardinops sagax*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), salmon shark (*Lamna ditropis*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tunas (family Scombridae), and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).

*Marlin is not allowed for commercial take.

(3) **Access.** Access into Marine Protected Areas for non-consumptive uses including but not limited to swimming, surfing, diving, boating, hiking and walking is allowed unless otherwise specified in section 632(b), areas and special regulations for use.

(4) **Ejection.** Employees of the department may eject any person from a Marine Protected Area for violation of any of these rules or regulations or for any reason when it appears that the general safety or welfare of the Marine Protected Area, its associated flora and fauna, or persons thereon is endangered.

(5) **Introduction of Species.** Unless authorized by the commission, the release of any fish or wildlife species, including domestic or domesticated species, or the introduction of any plant species, is prohibited. The department may reintroduce endemic species to Marine Protected Areas for management purposes.

(6) **Feeding of Wildlife.** The feeding of wildlife is prohibited.

(7) **Anchoring.** Vessels shall be allowed to anchor in any Marine Protected Area with catch onboard unless otherwise specified in Section 632(b), areas and special regulations for use. Fishing gear must be stowed and not in use while anchored in a Marine Protected Area. Anchoring regulations shall be consistent with federal law and allowances made for anchoring required by emergency or severe weather.

(8) **Transit.** Vessels shall be allowed to transit through Marine Protected Areas with catch onboard provided fishing gear is stowed and not in use.

(b) Areas and Special Regulations for Use:

[See map on back cover]

(1) **Santa Barbara Island State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line, the three nautical mile offshore boundary and the following points:

33° 28.5' N. lat. 119° 01.7' W. long.;

33° 28.5' N. lat. 118° 58.2' W. long.;

33° 24.9' N. lat. 119° 02.2' W. long.;

33° 27.9' N. lat. 119° 02.2' W. long.

(2) **Anacapa Island State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 04' N. lat. 119° 24.6' W. long.;

34° 04' N. lat. 119° 21.4' W. long.;

34° 01' N. lat. 119° 21.4' W. long.;

34° 00.4' N. lat. 119° 24.6' W. long.

(3) **Anacapa Island State Marine Conservation Area.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 04' N. lat. 119° 26.7' W. long.;

34° 04' N. lat. 119° 24.6' W. long.;

34° 00.4' N. lat. 119° 24.6' W. long.;

34° 00.8' N. lat. 119° 26.7' W. long.

(A) No take of living or non-living marine resources is allowed except for the recreational take of spiny lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) and pelagic finfish [Section 632(a)(2)] and the commercial take of spiny lobster.

(B) No net or trap may be used in waters less than 20 feet deep off the Anacapa Islands commonly referred to as Anacapa Island.

(C) A brown pelican fledgling area is designated from the mean high tide mark seaward to a water depth of 20 fathoms (120 feet) on the north side of West Anacapa Island between a line extending 345 magnetic off Portuguese Rock to a line extending 345 magnetic off the western edge of Frenchy's Cove, a distance of approximately 4,000 feet. No person except department employees or employees of the National Park Service in the performance of their official duties shall enter this area during the period January 1 to October 31.

(4) **Scorpion (Santa Cruz Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 06.2' N. lat. 119° 35.5' W. long.;

34° 06.2' N. lat. 119° 32.8' W. long.;

34° 02.8' N. lat. 119° 32.8' W. long.;

34° 02.94' N. lat. 119° 35.5' W. long.

(5) **Painted Cave (Santa Cruz Island) State Marine Conservation Area.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line, the one nautical mile offshore boundary, and the following points:

34° 05.2' N. lat. 119° 53' W. long.;

34° 05' N. lat. 119° 51' W. long.;

34° 04' N. lat. 119° 51' W. long.;

34° 04.5' N. lat. 119° 53' W. long.

(A) No take of living or non-living marine resources is allowed except for the recreational take of spiny lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) and pelagic finfish [Section 632(a)(2)].

(6) **Gull Island (Santa Cruz Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

33° 58' N. lat. 119° 53' W. long.;

33° 58' N. lat. 119° 51' W. long.;

33° 57.7' N. lat. 119° 48' W. long.;

33° 55.2' N. lat. 119° 48' W. long.;

33° 55.2' N. lat. 119° 53' W. long.

(7) **Carrington Point (Santa Rosa Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 04' N. lat. 120° 5.2' W. long.;

34° 04' N. lat. 120° 01' W. long.;

34° 00.5' N. lat. 120° 01' W. long.;

34° 00.5' N. lat. 120° 02.8' W. long.;

34° 01.3' N. lat. 120° 05.2' W. long.

(8) **Skunk Point (Santa Rosa Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

33° 59' N. lat. 119° 58.8' W. long.;

33° 59' N. lat. 119° 58' W. long.;

33° 57.1' N. lat. 119° 58' W. long.;

33° 57.1' N. lat. 119° 58.2' W. long.

(9) **South Point (Santa Rosa Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

33° 55' N. lat. 120° 10' W. long.;

33° 53.8' N. lat. 120° 06.5' W. long.;

33° 51.4' N. lat. 120° 06.5' W. long.;

33° 51.4' N. lat. 120° 10' W. long.

(10) **Harris Point (San Miguel Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 06' N. lat. 120° 23.3' W. long.;

34° 06' N. lat. 120° 18.4' W. long.;

34° 01.8' N. lat. 120° 18.4' W. long.;

34° 03.1' N. lat. 120° 23.3' W. long.

(A) An exemption to the reserve, where commercial and recreational take of living marine resources is allowed, exists between the mean high tide line in Cuyler Harbor and a line between the following points:

34° 03.5' N. lat. 120° 21.3' W. long.;

34° 02.9' N. lat. 120° 20.2' W. long.

(B) Boating is permitted at San Miguel Island except west of a line drawn between Judith Rock and Castle Rock where boats are prohibited closer than 300 yards from shore. Boats may be anchored overnight only at Tyler Bight and Cuyler Harbor. Boats traveling within 300 yards of shoreline or anchorages shall operate with a minimum amount of noise and shall not exceed speeds of five miles per hour. Landing is allowed on San Miguel Island by permit only at the designated landing beach in Cuyler Harbor. No person shall have access to all other offshore rocks and islands in the reserve.

1. Notwithstanding the 300-yard boating closure between Judith Rock and Castle Rock, the following shall apply:

a. Boats may approach San Miguel Island no nearer than 100 yards from shore during the period(s) from March 15 through April 30, and October 1 through December 15; and

b. Boats operated by commercial sea urchin boat operators who have been issued permits by the department to take sea urchins from the Point Bennett area of San Miguel Island may enter any waters of the 300-yard area between Judith Rock and Castle Rock for the purpose of fishing sea urchins during the period(s) March 15 through April 30, and October 1 through December 15.

2. The department may rescind permission for boats to enter waters within 300 yards between Judith Rock and Castle Rock upon finding that impairment to the island marine mammal resource is imminent. Immediately following such closure, the department will request the commission to hear, at its regularly scheduled meeting, presentation of documentation supporting the need for such closure.

(11) **Richardson Rock (San Miguel Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 08.4' N. lat. 120° 34.2' W. long.;

34° 08.4' N. lat. 120° 28.2' W. long.;

34° 03.6' N. lat. 120° 28.2' W. long.;

34° 03.6' N. lat. 120° 34.2' W. long.

(12) **Judith Rock (San Miguel Island) State Marine Reserve.** This area is bounded by the mean high tide line and the following points:

34° 01.8' N. lat. 120° 26.6' W. long.;

34° 01.5' N. lat. 120° 25.3' W. long.;

33° 58.5' N. lat. 120° 25.3' W. long.;

33° 58.5' N. lat. 120° 26.6' W. long.

27.20. Duxbury Reef Reserve (Marin Co.).

In the Duxbury Reef area in Marin County no fish except abalone, Dungeness crabs, rock crabs, rockfish, lingcod, cabezon, surfperch, halibut, flounder, sole, turbot, salmon, kelp greenling, striped bass, monkeyface eel [*monkeyface prickleback*], wolf eel, smelt and silversides may be taken between the high tide mark and 1,000 feet beyond the low

tide mark at any place on the coastline or any reef or rock situated between the westerly extension of the southerly boundary of the Pt. Reyes National Seashore and the southerly extension of the centerline of Kale Road in Bolinas Beach. All other fish and forms of aquatic life are protected and may not be taken without a written permit from the department issued pursuant to Section 650 of these regulations.

27.25. Gerstle Cove Reserve (Sonoma Co.).

No form of marine life may be taken within 600 feet of the high water line in the most northerly portion of Gerstle Cove, Sonoma Co., without a written permit from the department issued pursuant to Section 650 of these regulations.

27.30. Point Reyes Headlands Reserve (Marin Co.).

No form of marine life may be taken from the ocean area within 1,000 feet of the high tide mark in the Pt. Reyes Headlands bounded on the west by a line extending due west (true) from Pt. Reyes Lighthouse and on the east by a line extending due east (true) from Chimney Rock, without a written permit from the department issued pursuant to Section 650 of these regulations.

27.35. Estero de Limantour Reserve (Marin Co.).

No form of marine life may be taken below the high water mark in Estero de Limantour without a written permit from the department issued pursuant to Section 650 of these regulations. Estero de Limantour includes all tideland waters to high water mark in an easterly direction from a line drawn due north (true) from the extreme westerly point of Limantour Spit issued pursuant to Section 650 of these regulations.

27.40. Lover's Cove State Reserve, Santa Catalina Island (Los Angeles Co.).

No form of marine life may be taken in those waters adjacent to Catalina Island beginning at the most southeasterly corner of the Cabrillo Wharf (the wharf for oceangoing vessels on the seaward side of the peninsula), then extending a line seaward, perpendicular to the seaward face of the wharf, to a point approximately 100 yards from the mean tide line, then turning in a southeasterly direction and following the alignment of the mean tide line at a distance of 100 yards from the mean tide line continuing through Lover's Cove, around Abalone Point, and continuing to a point approximately 430 feet easterly of Abalone Point, commonly known as "Ring Rock", then returning to shore on a line perpendicular to the Pebble Beach Road.

27.42. Pismo Invertebrate Reserve (San Luis Obispo Co.).

No invertebrate may be taken between the high tide mark and 1,000 feet beyond the low tide mark in that portion of a beach commonly known as Pismo-Ocean Beach lying between the Grand Avenue ramp and a point .3 mile north of the Grand Avenue ramp.

27.45. Point Cabrillo Reserve (Mendocino Co.).

No form of marine life may be taken from the ocean area within 1,000 feet of the high tide mark in the vicinity of Point Cabrillo U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouse, bounded by lines extending due west (magnetic) 2,500 feet north and 1,600 south of the lighthouse.

27.50. Point Loma Reserve (San Diego Co.).

Between a point approximately 300 yards easterly from the Point Loma Light and a point approximately 1/2 mile northwesterly of the light, no plant or invertebrate marine life may be taken between the high tide mark and 150 feet beyond the mean lower low tide mark.

27.51. Robert W. Crown Reserve (Alameda Co.).

No plant or invertebrate marine life may be taken between the high tide mark and 150 feet beyond the mean seaward face of the wharf, to a point approximately 100 lower low tide mark in that portion of Robert W. Crown Memorial State Beach between the base of the jetty on the northwesterly corner of Crab Cove and a point approximately 2,800 feet southeasterly along the shoreline of Crab Cove opposite the bath house/restroom complex. Hook-and-line fishing is permitted in this area for fin fish only.

630.5 Uses in the following four Marine Resources Protection Act (MRPA) Ecological Reserves are restricted to authorized scientific research:

• **King Range (Punta Gorda) MRPA Ecological Reserve, Humboldt County**

Waters 3 fathoms (18 feet) and greater in depth to a maximum of 30 fathoms (180 feet) in depth between a line extending 235 degrees magnetic from the rectangular structure of the Punta Gorda Lighthouse, and a line extending 252 degrees magnetic from a point on the mainland shore three quarters of a mile north of Punta Gorda, said line extending through Christmas Tree Rock.

• **Big Creek MRPA Ecological Reserve, Monterey County**

Waters 50 fathoms (300 feet) or less in depth between a line extending 252 degrees magnetic from the northern boundary of the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, and a line extending 252 degrees magnetic from the southern boundary of the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve.

• **Vandenberg MRPA Ecological Reserve, Santa Barbara County**

Waters 10 fathoms (60 feet) or less in depth between a line extending 260 degrees magnetic from the mouth of Oil Well Canyon, and a line extending 230 degrees magnetic from Point Pedernales, which does not include Destroyer Rock.

• **Big Sycamore Canyon MRPA Ecological Reserve, Ventura County**

Waters 5 fathoms (30 feet) and greater in depth to a maximum of 20 fathoms (120 feet) in depth between a line extending 200 degrees magnetic from a point on the mainland shore 1.2 miles northwest of Big Sycamore Canyon, and a line extending 166 degrees from a point on the mainland shore located at the mouth of the unnamed canyon lying 0.8 miles southeast of Big Sycamore Canyon.

Recreational take in the following Marine Life Refuges and Ecological Reserves is prohibited. For ease of recognition, the descriptions of these areas have been simplified to coordinates and major geographic features:

• **Bodega Marine Life Refuge**

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points, extending a distance of a thousand feet into the Pacific Ocean from the line of Mean High Tide:

38° 19' 23" N. Lat. 123° 04' 28" W. Long.; and

38° 18' 43" N. Lat. 123° 04' 09" W. Long

• **Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve (National Estuarine Research Reserve), Monterey County**

The area of wetlands and uplands located on the south and east side of Elkhorn Slough, Monterey County.

• **Hopkins Marine Life Refuge, Monterey County**

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points, extending into the Pacific Ocean to a depth of 60 feet measured at mean low tide:

36° 37' 16" N. Lat. 121° 54' 22" W. Long.;

36° 37' 36" N. Lat. 121° 54' 15" W. Long.;

36° 37' 13" N. Lat. 121° 53' 48" W. Long.; and

36° 37' 07" N. Lat. 121° 54' 01" W. Long.

• **Point Lobos Ecological Reserve, Monterey County**

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points:

36° 31' 24" N. Lat. 121° 56' 10" W. Long.;

36° 31' 36" N. Lat. 121° 56' 17" W. Long.;

36° 31' 30" N. Lat. 121° 57' 38" W. Long.;

36° 30' 49" N. Lat. 121° 57' 59" W. Long.;

36° 30' 20" N. Lat. 121° 56' 41" W. Long.; and

36° 30' 19" N. Lat. 121° 56' 19" W. Long.

• **Catalina Marine Science Center Marine Life Refuge, Los Angeles County**

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points:

33° 26' 39" N. Lat. 118° 29' 19" W. Long.;

33° 26' 50" N. Lat. 118° 29' 08" W. Long.;

33° 26' 57.5" N. Lat. 118° 28' 33.5" W. Long.;

continued on page 39

33° 26' 55" N. Lat. 118° 28' 32" W. Long.; and

33° 26' 53.5" N. Lat. 118° 28' 35" W. Long.

• Heisler Park Ecological Reserve, Orange County

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points:

33° 32' 41" N. Lat. 117° 47' 38" W. Long.;

33° 32' 33" N. Lat. 117° 47' 42" W. Long.;

33° 32' 26" N. Lat. 117° 47' 14" W. Long.; and

33° 32' 33" N. Lat. 117° 47' 17" W. Long.

• San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve, San Diego County

An area bounded approximately by the mean high tide line and the following points:

32° 51' 04" N. Lat. 117° 16' 20" W. Long.;

32° 51' 13" N. Lat. 117° 16' 10" W. Long.;

32° 51' 51.5" N. Lat. 117° 16' 15" W. Long.; and

32° 51' 51.5" N. Lat. 117° 15' 17" W. Long.

Public Health Advisories and Guidance on Sport Fish Consumption

Fish are nutritious and good for you to eat. But some of the fish you catch may take in toxic chemicals from the water they live in and the food they eat. Some of these chemicals build up in the fish—and in you—over time. Although the chemical levels are usually low, it is a good idea to follow a few precautions in consuming fish, particularly if you eat fish often. The purpose of this section is to show you how to eat the fish you catch in ways that reduce your exposure to chemicals.

The information presented here is from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The OEHHA provides specific consumption advice for fish taken in areas where high levels of chemicals have been found in fish. However, because contamination levels are unknown for many locations, OEHHA also provides general advice on how to reduce your exposure to chemicals in non-commercial fish—referred to as sport fish—that you, your family, or friends catch.

These advisories are not intended to discourage you from eating fish. Fish are nutritious and an excellent source of protein, and are recommended as a part of a healthy, balanced diet. As with many other kinds of food, however, it is prudent to consume fish in moderation. The OEHHA provides this consumption advice to the public so that people can continue to eat fish without putting their health at risk.

The OEHHA provides illustrated brochures that give general and specific advice on sport fish consumption, available on request in several different languages. For more information on advisories and the health effects of chemical contaminants in fish, and to stay current on updates, please check the OEHHA Web site at www.oehha.ca.gov (click on "Fish") or contact the Pesticide and Environmental Toxicology Section (PETS) of OEHHA in Sacramento (P.O. Box 4010, Sacramento, CA 95812-4010, Phone 916/327-7319 or FAX 916/327-7320) or Oakland (1515 Clay Street, 16th Floor, Oakland, CA 94612, Phone 510/622-3170 or FAX 510/622-3218).

General Advice

You can reduce your exposure to chemical contaminants in sport fish by following the recommendations below. Follow as many of them as you can to increase your health protection. This general advice is not meant to take the place of advisories for specific areas, which follow later in this booklet, but should be followed in addition to them. Sport fish in most water bodies in the state have not been evaluated for their safety for human consumption. This is why we strongly recommend following the general advice given below.

Fishing Practices

Chemical levels can vary from place to place. Your overall exposure to chemicals is likely to be lower if you eat fish from a variety of places rather than from one usual spot that might have high contamination levels.

Be aware that the OEHHA may issue new advisories or revise existing ones. Consult the Department of Fish and Game regulations booklet or check with the OEHHA on a regular basis to see if there are any changes that could affect you.

Consumption Guidelines

Fish Species: Some fish species have higher chemical levels than others in the same location. If possible, eat smaller amounts of several different types of fish rather than a large amount of one type that may be high in contaminants.

Fish Size: Smaller fish of a species will usually have lower chemical levels than larger fish in the same location because some of the chemicals may accumulate as the fish grows. It is advisable to eat smaller fish (of legal size).

Fish Preparation and Consumption

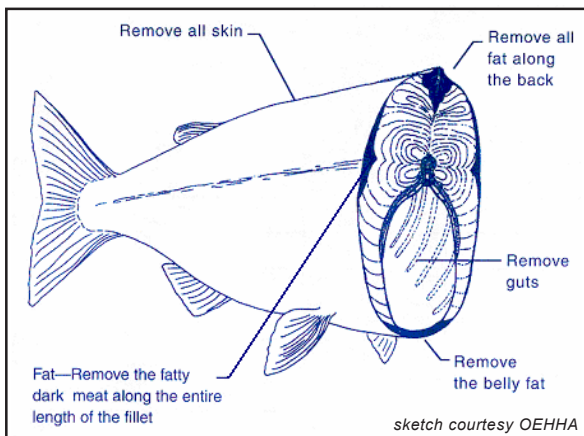
- Eat only the fillet portions. Do not eat the guts and liver because chemicals usually concentrate in those parts. Also, avoid frequent consumption of any reproductive parts such as eggs or roe.

- Many chemicals are stored in the fat. To reduce the levels of these chemicals, skin the fish when possible and trim any visible fat.

- Use a cooking

method such as baking, broiling, grilling, or steaming that allows the juices to drain away from the fish. The juices will contain chemicals in the fat and should be thrown away. Preparing and cooking fish in this way can remove 30 to 50 percent of the chemicals stored in fat. If you make stews or chowders, use fillet parts.

- Raw fish may be infested by parasites. Cook fish thoroughly to destroy the parasites.



sketch courtesy OEHHA

Advice For Pregnant Women, Women of Childbearing Age, and Children

Children and fetuses are more sensitive to the toxic effects of methylmercury, the form of mercury of health concern in fish. For this reason, the OEHHA's mercury-related advisories provide special advice for women of childbearing age and children. Women should follow this advice throughout their childbearing years.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for commercial seafood safety. The FDA has issued the following advice about the risks of mercury in fish to pregnant women and women of childbearing age who may become pregnant. The FDA advises these women not to eat shark, swordfish, king mackerel, or tilefish. The FDA also advises that it is prudent for nursing mothers and children not to eat these fish as well.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has also issued advice to protect women who are pregnant or who may become pregnant, nursing mothers, and children against consuming excessive amounts of mercury from fish. The EPA recommends that these individuals eat no more than one meal per week of non-commercial fish (fish caught by family and friends).

Advice on mercury in fish for women and children is available from the EPA at www.epa.gov/waterscience/fishadvice/advice.html and from the FDA at www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/admhg.html

Adjusting Fish Meal Size for Body Weight

In the site-specific guidance that follows, OEHHA gives consumption advice in terms of meals for a given period (such as one meal per week). Unless otherwise specified, eight ounces of uncooked fish (six ounces cooked) is the standard recommended meal size for the “average” adult. The average adult weighs approximately 150 pounds (equivalent to 70 kg). Because you or your family members may weigh more or less than the average adult, you can use the table below to estimate the serving size most appropriate for your body weight.

HOW BIG IS A MEAL?				
If you weigh...		your meal size should not exceed...		
pounds	or kilograms	ounces*	or	grams
19	9	1		28
39	18	2		57
58	26	3		85
77	35	4		113
96	44	5		142
116	53	6		170
135	61	7		199
154	70	8		227
173	79	9		255
193	88	10		284
212	96	11		312
231	105	12		340
250	113	13		369
270	123	14		397
289	131	15		425
308	140	16		454

*Sixteen ounces is
equal to one
pound

SITE-SPECIFIC CONSUMPTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following guidelines apply to the specific advisories that follow:

- Eating sport fish in amounts slightly greater than what is recommended should not present a health hazard *if only done occasionally*, such as eating fish caught during an annual vacation.

- Nursing and pregnant women and children *may be more sensitive* to the harmful effects of some of the chemicals. Women of childbearing age and children should be particularly careful about following the advisories. The OEHHA has expanded mercury-related advisories to include all women of childbearing age and children age 17 and younger.

- The limits that follow for each species and area assume that *no other contaminated fish is being eaten*. If you eat several different listed species from the same area, or the same species from several areas, your total consumption still should not exceed the recommended amount. One simple approach is to use the lowest recommended amount as a guideline to consumption. For example, if you eat a serving of fish from the one-meal-per-month category, do not eat another serving of fish from that or any other water body for one month.

- Just because the area where you like to fish is not included in the specific advisory areas that follow, it does not necessarily mean that it is free from chemical contamination. Sport fish in most parts of the state have not yet been evaluated for their safety for human consumption. Follow the general advice given earlier to protect your health.

- The following advisories are for **marine waters and estuaries only**. The OEHHA's advisories for inland lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and creeks are contained in the California Department of Fish and Game's *Freshwater Sport Fishing Regulations*.

Tomales Bay (Marin County)

Interim Advisory from the County of Marin Department of Health and Human Services, the Community Development Agency/Environmental Health Services, and the OEHHA*

Because of elevated levels of mercury in fish from Tomales Bay, the following recommendations are provided for limiting consumption of sport fish caught in Tomales Bay:

- Do not eat leopard sharks or brown smoothhound sharks.
- Limit consumption of the following fish to no more than:
 - * **One meal per week** of surfperch (redtail, shiner surfperch) **OR**
 - * **Two meals per month** of California halibut or Pacific angel shark, **OR**
 - * **One meal per month** of bat rays.
- This advisory does not apply to commercially grown Tomales Bay oysters, clams, and mussels, which do not contain high levels of mercury.

It is especially important that women of childbearing age and children follow these guidelines. The nervous systems of the developing fetus and children are especially sensitive to the toxic effects of methylmercury, the form of mercury that is found in fish.

** A final state advisory is being developed. Follow this advice in the interim.*

San Francisco Bay and Delta Region

Because of elevated levels of mercury, PCBs, and other chemicals, the following interim advisory* has been issued.

- Women beyond their childbearing years and adult males should eat no more than two meals per month of San Francisco Bay sport fish, including sturgeon and striped bass caught in the delta. Women beyond their childbearing years and adult males should not eat any striped bass over 35 inches long.

- Women who are pregnant or who may become pregnant, nursing mothers, and children should not eat more than one meal of fish per month. In addition, they should not eat any striped bass over 27 inches or any shark.

- This advisory does not apply to salmon, anchovies, herring, and smelt caught in the bay; other sport fish caught in the delta or ocean; or commercial fish.

- Richmond Harbor Channel area: In addition to the above advice, no one should eat any croakers, surfperches, bullheads, gobies or shellfish taken within the Richmond Harbor Channel area because of high levels of chemicals detected there.

** A final state advisory is being developed. Follow this advice in the interim.*

Southern California Locations between Pt. Dume and Dana Pt.

Twenty-four locations in this area of southern California have been tested. Because of DDTs and PCBs, advisories have been issued for the locations shown in the following list. (One meal is about six ounces.)

Southern California Locations—Pt. Dume to Dana Pt.

SITE	FISH SPECIES	RECOMMENDATION*
Point Dume/		
Malibu off shore	White croaker	Do not consume
Malibu Pier	Queenfish	One meal a month
Short Bank	White croaker	One meal every two weeks
Redondo Pier	Corbina	One meal every two weeks
Point Vicente		
Palos Verdes-		
Northwest	White croaker	Do not consume
White's Point	White croaker	Do not consume
	Sculpin	One meal every
	Rockfishes	two weeks+
	Kelp bass	

continued on page 43

Los Angeles/ Long Beach Harbors (esp. Cabrillo Pier)	White croaker Queenfish Black croaker Surfperches	Do not consume One meal every two weeks+
Los Angeles/ Long Beach Breakwater (ocean side)	White croaker Queenfish Surfperches Black croaker	One meal a month+
Belmont Pier Pier J	Surfperches	One meal every two weeks
Horseshoe Kelp	Sculpin White croaker	One meal a month+
Newport Pier	Corbina	One meal every two weeks

* In this table a meal for a 150-pound adult is about six ounces.

+ Consumption recommendation is for all listed species combined at the particular site.

SALMON SPORT FISHING SPECIAL ALERT

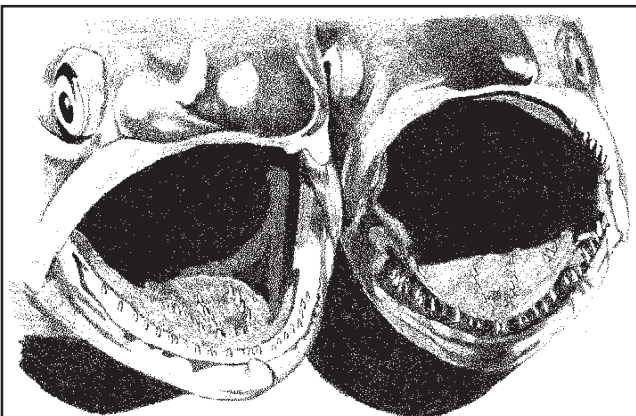
for California In-River Fishery

The California coast coho (silver) salmon population has been designated as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)(see: 16 United States Code, Section 1531, et seq.). It is now unlawful to fish for, capture, keep, or possess under any circumstances California coast coho salmon. Violation of the ESA may result in civil or criminal penalties.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has listed coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in California as a threatened species under the federal ESA. Coho salmon in coastal watersheds (waters that ultimately flow into the Pacific Ocean) from the Oregon border to and including the San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County are now protected under the ESA.

It is unlawful under Federal law to take (includes but is not

limited to fishing for, capturing, keeping or possessing) coho salmon from the waters of California without an appropriate permit or regulation under the ESA. To minimize impacts to coho salmon that are unintentionally hooked, every effort should be made to release all hooked coho with the least amount of handling and harm possible.



Coho (silver) salmon, above left, have white gums around the teeth, while the inside of a Chinook (king) salmon's mouth is all dark.

Drawing by Paul B. Johnson



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The Resources Agency

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



Declaration for entry into California of game, fish, birds or animals

Description of Fish or Game and/or Number Pounds by species imported:

The above species of fish and/or game were legally taken and possessed by

Name:

in the County of

State of

It is illegal to import any animal for commercial purposes
prohibited by California law or regulation.

Hunting License Number:

Angling License Number:

Vehicle License Number:

Game Tag Number:

Signature

Address :

City:

State:

Entry into California via Highway:

Date of Entry:

FG 901 (rev. 2/94) Persons Importing

www.sportsexpos.com



WEST'S LARGEST SPORTSMEN SHOWS!

Thousands of products. Charters.
Sportfishing Boats. Long-Range Trips.
Check ISE's Website for Seminars by...

Hernandez-Cuanang-Carson-Baxter-Lopreste-Haynes

ISE 2004 TOUR

POMONA JAN. 8-11	SAN MATEO JAN. 28-FEB. 1
SACRAMENTO JAN. 14-18	PLEASANTON FEB. 26-29

AND SAVE A BUCK! Present this coupon at the box office of any 2004 ISE to receive your \$1 discount on one ticket. This coupon is not valid with any other discount. No copies accepted.

Estimating Saltwater Sport Catch and Effort in 2004

In response to fishery managers' and constituents' concerns about the use of the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) for making in-season management decisions, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) have developed, and will implement, a new method of estimating total saltwater recreational catch and effort in California.

Beginning in January 2004, CDFG and PSMFC will be conducting the California Recreational Fisheries Survey (CRFS). This is a single, coordinated program that will be sampling recreational anglers in both boat (private boats, rental boats and party/charter boats) and shore (pier, jetty, beach and bank) modes of fishing. The CRFS program incorporates many changes and improvements over the existing MRFSS. These improvements include: increased sampling, on-site estimates of private skiff effort, grouping of trips by target species, an emphasis on species of concern, dividing the state into smaller geographic regions, and utilization of an angler license database for effort estimates. The CRFS will provide more accurate and timely information on which fishery managers can base sound decisions.

As a result of the increased levels of sampling, recreational fishermen are more likely to encounter CDFG/PSMFC representatives conducting the CRFS. Avid anglers may be approached several times per year. Angler cooperation is critical to the success of the survey – please take the time to participate. Every fishing trip is different – different target species, locations, gear, etc. – so even if you have completed the survey before, please cooperate each time you are asked.

The Department is also asking for angler cooperation in establishing the angler license data base. One in twenty anglers will be asked to provide their name and telephone number at the time of purchase so they can be contacted later. It is anticipated that only one angler



photo courtesy E. Roberts

DFG Marine Region Mission Statement
"To Protect, Maintain, Enhance and Restore California's Marine Ecosystems for Their Ecological Values and Their Use and Enjoyment by the Public"

REMINDER FOR CPFV OWNERS AND OPERATORS: Section 105.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, states that owners or operators of commercial passenger fishing vessels (CPFVs) licensed pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7920, will, as a condition of permit or license issuance, cooperate with Department or Federal fishery observers, or observers collecting data for the Department, when asked to carry and accommodate an observer on fishing trips at no charge to the sponsoring agency. If observer coverage of a trip is denied by the owner or operator of the vessel, the Department may request a written explanation for the denial. CPFV owners or operators who deny observer coverage of a trip may have their fishing permits or licenses revoked. Additionally, CPFV owners and/or operators may not harass, intimidate, oppose, impede or interfere with an observer in the performance of his or her duties. Section 105.5 also requires the operator to provide the observer with access to "all pertinent fishery information".

For more information, see Section 105.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, available on the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission Web site at www.psmfc.org/recfin/lib/2003/CDFG_Title14_105_5.pdf

in a hundred will be contacted to provide fishing information about the previous month's fishing activity.



Index of Applicable Sportfishing Regulations for Marine Finfish by Species for 2004

Listed in alphabetical order by species; references regulations pertaining to all species specifically mentioned in the 2004 California Ocean Sport Fishing Regulations booklet and Title 14, CCR.

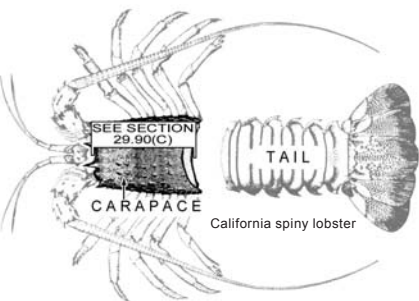
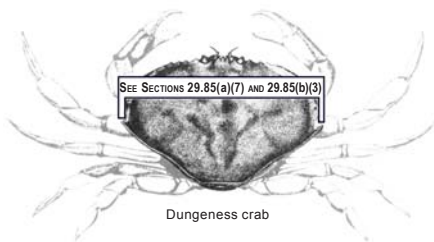
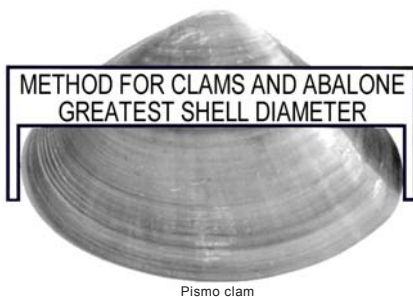
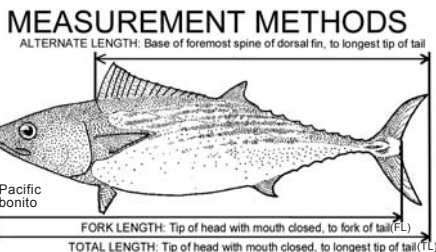


Species	Individual Daily Bag And Possession Limit	Size Limit	Seasonal Closures	Area Closures *	Fillet Length At Sea	Skin Requirement At Sea	Gear Restrictions or Methods of Take
Anchovy, northern	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sections 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Barracuda, California	Sec. 27.60(a)	Sec. 28.25	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(2)	Sec. 27.65(b)(2)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Bass, giant sea	Sec. 27.60(b)(3); 28.10(a and b)	—	May not be taken off California, Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.10(a)				—
Bass: kelp, barred sand and spotted sand	Sec. 28.30(b)	Sec. 28.30(a)	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(1)	Sec. 27.65(b)(1)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Bass, striped	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 27.85(b)	Sec. 27.85(c)(1 and 2)	Sec. 27.85(a)	—	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.90 and 28.95
Bonito, Pacific	Sec. 28.32(a)	Sec. 28.32 (b)	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(5)	Sec. 27.65(b)(5)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Butterfish, Pacific	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Cabazon	Sec. 27.60(b)(2) and 28.28(b)	Sec. 28.28(c)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.28(a)	Sec. 27.82 and 28.28(a)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Coastal Pelagic Species as defined in Sec. 1.39	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species	—	—	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species and Sec. 27.83(e)(5)
Dolphinfish	Sec. 27.60(a)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Flounder, starry	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Garibaldi	—	—	Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.05				—
Greenlings: kelp and rock	Sec. 27.60(b)(2) and 28.29(b)	Sec. 28.29(c)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.29(a)	Sec. 27.82 and 28.29(a)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Groupers: gulf and broadtail	—	—	Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.12				—
Grunion, California	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	Sec. 28.00	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 29.00
Halibut, California	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.15(a)	Sec. 28.15(b)	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(6) and (c)	Sec. 27.65(b)(6) and (c)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Halibut, Pacific	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.20(b)	Sec. 28.20(c)	Sec. 28.20(a)	—	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Herring, Pacific	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Herring, round	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Highly Migratory Species as defined in Sec. 1.49	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species	—	—	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species	See regs for individual species and Sec. 27.83(c) and (d)
Jacksmelt	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Lingcod	Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2) and 28.27(b)	Sec. 28.27(c)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.27(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.27(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(3)	Sec. 27.65(b)(3)	Sec. 28.27(d), 28.65(c), 28.90 and 28.95
Mackerel, jack	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Mackerel, Pacific	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Marlin: black, blue and striped	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.50	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Mudcracker, longjaw	Sec. 27.60(a)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.75, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Pricklyback, monkeyface	Sec. 27.60(a)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Queenfish	Sec. 27.60(d)	—	—	—	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
RCG Complex (Rockfishes, Cabazon and Greenlings) as defined in Sec. 1.91	Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2), 28.28(b), 28.29(b) and 28.55(b)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83, 28.28(a), 28.29(a) and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83, 28.28(a), 28.29(a) and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83, 28.28(a), 28.29(a) and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8) and (c)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8) and (c)	Sec. 28.55(c), 28.65(c), 28.90, 28.91 and 28.95

Species	Individual Daily Bag And Possession Limit	Size Limit	Seasonal Closures	Area Closures *	Fillet Length At Sea	Skin Requirement At Sea	Gear Restrictions or Methods of Take
Roadfish, bocaccio	Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2) and 28.55(c)	Sec. 28.55(c)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 28.55(d), 28.65(c), 28.90 and 28.95
Roadfish, canary			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2), 27.83 and 28.55(b)(1 and 2)				
Roadfish, cowcod			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2), 27.83 and 28.55(b)(1 and 2)				
Roadfishes, nearshore as defined in Sec. 1.90	Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2) and 28.55(b)	-	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 28.55(d), 28.65(c), 28.90 and 28.95
Roadfishes, shallow nearshore as defined in Sec. 1.90(e)	Sec. 27.60(b)(2) and 28.55(b)(2)	-	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.55(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 27.65(b)(8)	Sec. 28.55(d), 28.65(c), 28.90 and 28.95
Roadfish, yelloweye			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(1 and 2), 27.83 and 28.55(b)(1 and 2)				
Salmon: king, pink, sockeye as defined in Sec. 1.73	Sec. 27.60(b)(3), 27.80(c) (1 and 2)	Sec. 27.80(d)(1 and 2)	Sec. 27.75(a, b and c) and 27.80(b)(1, 2, 3 and 4)	Sec. 27.75(a, b and c) and 27.80(b)(1, 2, 3 and 4)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.80(a)(1, 2, 3 and 4), 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65(e and g), 28.90 and 28.95
Salmon, silver			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.80(c)(3)				
Sanddab: Pacific, speckled and longfin	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Sardine, Pacific	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Scorpioidfish, California	Sec. 27.60(b)(2) and 28.54(b)	Sec. 28.54(c)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83(b) and (c)(6) and 28.54(b)	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.54(a)	Sec. 27.65(b)(9)	Sec. 27.65(b)(9)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Sculpin, Pacific staghorn	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.75, 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Seabass, white	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.35(c)	Sec. 28.35(c)	Sec. 28.35(b) and (c)	Sec. 28.35(c)	Sec. 27.65(b)(4)	Sec. 27.65(b)(4)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, blue	Sec. 27.60(b)(3)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, leopard	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.56(a)	Sec. 28.56(b)	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Sharks: spigill and sevengill	Sec. 27.60(b)(3)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, shortfin mako	Sec. 27.60(b)(3)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, soupfin	Sec. 27.60(b)(3)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, thresher	Sec. 27.60(b)(3)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Shark, white			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.66				
Sheephead, California	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.26(b)	Sec. 28.26(c)	-	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.26(c)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Sinif, surf	Sec. 28.45	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Sole, Petrale	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Steelhead			Take or possession PROHIBITED , Sec. 27.70(b)				
Sturgeons: green and white	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 27.90(b)	Sec. 27.90(c)	Sec. 27.90(a) and 27.95	Sec. 27.95	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.90(d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Surfperches, general	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.59(b)	Sec. 28.59(c)	Sec. 28.59(a)	Sec. 28.59(b)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Surfperch, reftail	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.59(b)	Sec. 28.59(c)	Sec. 28.59(a)	Sec. 28.59(b)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Surfperch, shiner	Sec. 27.60(c) and 28.59(b)	Sec. 28.59(c)	Sec. 28.59(a)	Sec. 28.59(b)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.75, 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Swordfish, broadbill	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 28.40	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(c) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95

Species	Individual Daily Bag And Possession Limit	Size Limit	Seasonal Closures	Area Closures *	Fillet Length At Sea	Skin Requirement At Sea	Gear Restrictions or Methods of Take
Topsmelt	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.80, 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Trout (other than steelhead)	Sec. 27.60(b)(3) and 27.70(b)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Tunas: albacore, bluefin and skipjack	Sec. 27.60(d)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(e) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Tunas: bigeye and yellowfin	Sec. 27.60(a)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(e) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Whitefish, ocean	Sec. 27.60(a)	-	Sec. 27.82 and 28.58	Sec. 27.82, 27.83 and 28.58	Sec. 27.65(b)(1)	Sec. 27.65(b)(1)	Sec. 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
Yellowtail	Sec. 28.37(a)	Sec. 28.37(b)	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(7)	Sec. 27.65(b)(7)	Sec. 27.83(e) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
All flatfish not listed above (eg. diamond turbot, sand sole)	Sec. 27.60(a)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.65(c)	Sec. 27.83(e) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95
All marine finfish not listed above (including, but not limited to: white croaker, shortfin corvina, California corvina, yellowfin croaker, opaleye, haliboot, smoothhound shark, spiny dogfish, bar ray, sargo, salem, and California lizardfish)	Sec. 27.60(a)	-	-	-	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.65(b)(10)	Sec. 27.83(e) and (d), 28.65, 28.90 and 28.95

*See Sections 27.20, 27.25, 27.30, 27.35, 27.40, 27.42, 27.45, 27.50, 27.51, 27.83, 630.5 and 632 for information regarding ocean waters with restricted fishing
A "—" indicates that this requirement for this specie is covered under the General Take regulations of Section 27.56



DFG Staff Artwork

2004 Ocean Fishing Regulations book cover and layout
by M. Patyten